

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. II

NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1916

No. 29

NEW TARIFF COMMISSION BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

QUICKSILVER AND MERCURIALS SHOW PRICE DECLINES

CARBOLIC ACID AND QUININE ARE ALSO WEAKER

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found
on pages 19-23, inclusive, and Jobbers Prices
Current on pages 25-29, inclusive.

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACID, OXALIC
ACID, TARTARIC
ACETANILID, SECOND HANDS
ANTIMONY, NEEDLE
ASAFETIDA GUM
ANGOSTURA BARK
BALSAM COPAIBA, S.A.
BELLADONNA LEAVES
CAMPHOR, DOMESTIC, IMPORTED
COD LIVER OIL, NEWFOUNDLAND
COLOMBO ROOT
COUMARIN
CREAM OF TARTAR, U.S.P.
KOLA NUTS
MILK SUGAR

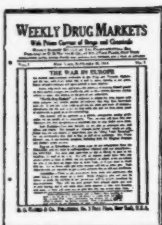
OIL OF MUSTARD
OIL OF ROSE
OLIBANUM GUM
SACCHARINE, SECOND HANDS
SILVER NITRATE
SQUILL ROOT
TARTAR EMETIC, U.S.P.

DECLINED

ACID, CARBOLIC
COCOA BUTTER
MENTHOL
MERCURIALS
NUX VOMICA
QUICKSILVER
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SANTONINE, SECOND HANDS

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Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

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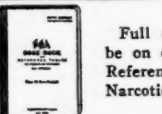
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D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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To Canada	4.50 a Year
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916

THE AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY IN THE PAST

The renaissance of the dye industry in America and its important influence on other more or less allied trades have interested many in the story of its early development in this country. The biography of an infant, which while over twenty years of age is still prattling, offers little romance. Its score of years has not advanced it beyond the weakness of babyhood. By the Binet test, prior to the present war it had no more than the cunning of a one-year-old infant. It had rickets, paralysis and chronic marasmus. All sorts of physicians were called in to prescribe for it and with all good empirics there were twice as many remedies prescribed as there were diagnoses made. But somehow while the baby never thrived it gave signs of consciousness through all these years as if destined to await some later and better days when new methods of nutrition might aid it. It lacked in those ante-bellum days neither scientific doctoring nor political nursing, but neither imported physicians nor small measures of protective pap sufficed to keep the infant from inanition.

In examining our national conscience many may be struck with remorse at the neglect of this weakling and its consequent sad state. It may be harshly but truthfully said, however, that the baby industry got all the attention it deserved in the circumstances. From the standpoint of the investor, —the paterfamilias of all the industries— it was worthy of little paternal devotion. There seemed to be as small inducement to make dyes in competition with Europe as to grow tea in competition with China. Nor is the parallel so far fetched as may first appear. Soil, seed and climate determine a crop. For the chemical industry a well organized and correlated system of technical education is the seed, the temperament of the scientists and inventors represent the climatic influences. Larger problems engaged our American chemists and developed them along the lines best adapted to their

gifts. Their power was creative, their methods inductive. The genius of the German scientist is inquisitive, his methods minutely deductive. The development of the dye industry demands the latter sort of talent.

Europe's primacy in the dyestuff was not based on this difference, however, which could be said to be only a contributing cause. The soil from which the seed derived its growth was capital. Money produced better crops in other lines of investment. Differences in national genius, temperament and educational opportunities played their part but the main reasons for the tardiness of the growth of dyestuff manufacture in America are economic ones. The other obstacles would have as automatically disappeared as they did in the brewing industry. This, while not native, has had no difficulty in developing until superior to foreign competition.

The enormous development of certain industries which our national resources have so fostered that they have reached their greatest development in America attracted our capital and genius into more profitable ways and we have quietly allowed that automatic partition of leadership among the nations in the industries which flows from the principle of developing that which shows the greatest profit. Twenty-five per cent and over is commonly a yearly dividend in German color-works in which the same measure of efficiency and economic perfection prevails as in our best steel plants or packing houses. Moreover, the paternal system of government in Germany has fostered an even development of industries, thus making possible their close relation and the economies thus offered.

EXPERTS BELIEVE PRICES WILL GO HIGHER

In a bulletin sent out for publication by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and presumably based on expert opinion, the prediction is made that if the war continues for another year the present high prices "will look like bargain counter rates, for many drugs and chemicals will be absolutely unobtainable at that time and their places will have to be filled by others possessing identical or similar properties."

This belief is also held by many who are prominently engaged in the buying and selling of drugs and chemicals in the New York drug market. If the present situation teaches the United States a lesson of industrial preparedness against such a contingency in the future it will not have been in vain. That the need of proper legislation is apparent to the retail drug branch of the trade, as well as to the manufacturing and wholesale branches, in order that we may build up here a larger drug and chemical industry, is evidenced by the following statement made by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association:

"What is needed more than anything else at the present time and what the members of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association will work for at the coming meeting at Reading, is a proper and intelligent revision of the patent laws

and the tariff so as to make it possible for our infant chemical industries to gain a foothold without competition from abroad when the war ends. We have the brains and the capital in this country, but no financial interests are going to put money into a project which is unjustly treated by patent laws and tariff regulations, as is almost everything pertaining to the manufacture of medicines or chemicals."

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING WELL INFORMED

Many letters have come to this office attesting the wisdom of those retail druggists who have kept themselves thoroughly informed on market conditions and current price quotations during the unusual conditions of the past year or more. One subscriber advises that one issue alone, of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS saved him more than \$100. And he is not a large buyer at that. Price changes have been so frequent and so rapid that only through an independent source of information, such as WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, has the buyer of drugs and chemicals been able to place himself in a position to buy intelligently. WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has greatly broadened its field, its sphere of usefulness now extending to all branches of the drug and chemical field. Many additions have been made to the lists of articles on which prices are quoted and market reports covering dyestuffs and heavy chemicals, in addition to the regular market report on drugs and medicinal and photographic chemicals, are to be found in each week's issue. This makes WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of interest, not only to the man who deals solely in drugs, but to those whose interests extend to the technical uses of chemicals and dyes. WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is the only news and market journal devoted exclusively to the drug, chemical and dye trades.

HUGE SUMS SPENT FOR CHEWING GUM

This Habit Cost American People \$35,000,000 in the Last Ten Years Government Estimates

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—The chewing gum habit has cost the American people for chicle alone nearly \$35,000,000 in the last ten years, or almost five times as much as we paid Russia for Alaska, according to figures furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. Normally our annual imports of chicle amount to 7,000,000 pounds, for which we pay about \$2,500,000 in the countries of origin, and to which must be added customs duties in our own ports of about \$750,000.

Imports of chicle gum during the fiscal year 1915 were as follows: From Mexico, 2,197,000 pounds; from Canada, 2,181,000 pounds; from British Honduras, 1,139,000 pounds; from Venezuela, 952,000 pounds; from the Central American republics, 26,000 pounds; from all other countries, 5,000 pounds. Chicle is not produced in Canada, but large quantities from other British possessions are handled through the Dominion. In 1913 the total imports of the gum amounted to 13,759,000 pounds, and that is the record importation for any one year. In 1915 the total was 6,500,000 pounds.

Chicle is the dried milky juice of the sapodilla tree, which is one of a large family of tropical trees known as bull-trees. Some of the gum is used as a substitute for gutta percha, but the bulk of it is used in the manufacture of chewing gum.

Rep. Rainey Introduces New Tariff Board Bill

A Permanent Commission as Recommended by President Wilson is Provided, with Six Members Who Have no Other Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—A new bill providing for the establishment of a tariff commission has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois. In explaining the measure, Mr. Rainey has issued the following statement:

"This bill has been rewritten and I have been authorized by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to re-introduce it in its present form. It will be supported by all the Democratic members and later on it will be brought to the attention of the full committee and it is hoped that it will also receive the approval of the Republicans on the committee. In its present form, the bill has the approval of the Administration and will be the Administration measure on this subject.

"It is not intended to make it a partisan measure," he continues. "In its present form the bill is as nearly non-partisan as it is possible to make it. It is not the intention to submit it to a Party caucus, although, to save time, it will, in all probability, be added to the Omnibus Revenue bill.

"The bill provides for a commission of six members at an annual salary of \$10,000 each, no more than three of the members to belong to the same political party. This would mean three Democrats and three Republicans and, from a political standpoint, the membership of the committee would be equally balanced between the parties which favor different methods of imposing tariffs. The bill requires the chairman and vice-chairman to be selected biennially. This makes it impossible to install in these important offices for long terms members who happen to belong to the political party in power when the appointment was made. In the first instance members are to be appointed for two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve years, respectively. As their terms expire, however, their successors are to be appointed for twelve years.

"The bill confers upon the Commission the very broadest powers of investigation, both in this country and elsewhere in the world, but protects in the strongest possible way trade secrets and processes. Any member of the commission, or any employee of the commission, or officer of the Government who divulges or makes known in any manner trade secrets or processes is to be subjected to the severest penalties and may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. If there is any way of better protecting trade secrets and processes than is adopted in this bill," says Mr. Rainey, "I cannot imagine what it is.

"It is intended to make this commission permanent. The President in his speeches through the West recently declared for a permanent tariff commission. We have, therefore, inserted a clause in the bill providing for a permanent annual appropriation of \$300,000 for each fiscal year hereafter with which to meet the expenses of the very important work to be performed by this board.

"The Taft tariff board was simply created by executive order and was so authorized to expend a certain sum of money each year. This bill creates a distinct, independent establishment of the Government with its duties well defined by law and with its permanency absolutely assured.

"If there is any way of making the proposition more non-partisan than the methods suggested in this bill I would like to know what it is.

"In my judgment, it insures in the future tariff stability and whenever revisions appear to be necessary it will make it possible to make such revisions intelligently."

Quicksilver Mine Owners Say Prices Will Go Up Again

Two California Producers, in New York on Business, Declare They Are Holding for \$230 or \$250 Per Flask—Current Market Price is \$200.

Notwithstanding the sudden drop of quicksilver to \$200 a flask, two prominent California mine owners, in New York on a business trip, are holding their outputs at \$230 and \$250 a flask. In their opinion the present price is an artificial one, a price unwarranted by facts or figures and due for a speedy uplift, as no made condition can long withstand the natural law of supply and demand.

B. Knecht, of the San Francisco firm of Braun, Knecht & Heiman, holders of extensive interests in quicksilver mines, in an interview with a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, said that he could assign no reason to the sharp decline in the price of quicksilver.

"The demands for quicksilver," said Mr. Knecht, "are far in excess of the supply. The European embargo still obtains, and what has been permitted to reach this country enters immediately into the manufacture of ammunition for the Allies and is so little as to have no bearing on the market. The demand for export and domestic uses continues strong and the mines are speeded to their utmost capacity. With these facts obtruding it is impossible to reconcile the present price of \$200 a flask and I have accordingly instructed our brokers to sell for not less than \$230, which is the value we have placed upon our product, and we are not selling for export."

Another Mine Owner Asks \$250

Another large mine owner, who was present at the interview, substantiated Mr. Knecht's statements and said that he was asking \$250 a flask for his quicksilver. "Every indication," he continued, "is for much higher prices. The law of supply and demand must eventually dictate the price, and the supply now as during the past year is hopelessly inadequate for the pressing demands. In 1914, the average amount of floating quicksilver in the United States was between 12,000 and 15,000 flasks. Last year it averaged only a little over 1,000 flasks, and there were times this winter when there were not 100 flasks in the market available for immediate delivery on new business."

Questioned as to the possibility of increased production of quicksilver either from a speeding up of operations or from new mines, he replied: "An increase in production is highly improbable. No new properties have been developed, and it is extremely doubtful whether the record increase of 4,000 flasks in the production of last year over that of 1914 can be maintained this year. Under stress of large orders, the output of every mine has been increased by working bonanza ore to the neglect of the low grade ore, which partly accounts for the excess in production of last year. But this method cannot be pursued indefinitely, the lower grade ores must be worked and a reduction in the output necessarily follows."

"Numerous abandoned mines and old dumps are being worked individually, by what we call the hand retort methods, which methods are productive of about three or four flasks per month, per retort; but the aggregate results from these sources cannot be over 3,000 or 4,000 flasks for the twelve months."

Looks for no Increased Production

"As to increased production from new sources I cannot conceive of any, unless it should be from the discovery of surface deposits or pockets, uncovered by erosion. These, however, are of no great consequence as the supply of cinnabar in a pocket is quickly exhausted."

Essential Oil Supplies Are Rapidly Diminishing

Importers Experiencing Great Difficulty in Replenishing Stocks, Which Are Becoming Extremely Low—Lack of Transportation Room a Vital Factor.

Spot supplies of essential oils are diminishing daily and dealers and importers are experiencing great difficulty in replenishing their stocks. Prices, with very few exceptions, have advanced on all items since the first of the year, when they had already attained abnormal heights, and some oils have reached the point where the price, for many purposes, is prohibitive; while half a dozen or more have been withdrawn insofar that none is being offered on the market.

These latter include such oils as bitter almond, crude amber, technical Ceylon cinnamon, coriander, patchouli, pine needles, juniper berries and mustard seed. In other oils the advances that have occurred since January 1 are very noteworthy, a few doubling in value, and almost all are 10 and 15 cents higher. An advance of five or ten cents a pound receives very little attention now, whereas a similar general increase happening in normal times would be considered in the trade a near-calamity. A few of the oils in which marked advances have occurred are cubeb, which has gone from \$2.80 a pound to \$3.20, Australian eucalyptus from 47 cents to 70 cents, sweet fennel from \$3.75 to \$4.50, juniper berries from \$3.80 to \$5.50 for the rectified and from \$4.30 to \$5.60 for the twice rectified, and the East Indian sandalwood from \$6.50 to \$8.00 and the West Indian from \$1.70 to \$2.75.

A prominent dealer and importer of essential oils said that the question of caring for the needs of their customers was becoming a problem of exceeding perplexity. He said that the oils that were made in Germany only, or that were expressed from the crude material that came from German sources, or from any of the countries allied with her, were extremely difficult to obtain, and what did manage to get through the blockade was so meager in quantity that it tended to aggravate rather than to relieve the situation. An opinion expressed by the representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of the impossibility of German products escaping the vigilance of the blockaders, was met with the reply that if one raider could get through there was no reason why other vessels could not do it and that the premium on such articles was sufficient to tempt many a venturesome spirit.

Taking Care of Regular Customers

"The stocks of oils," he added, "are not entirely depleted. You can buy anything you want if you are willing to pay the price. We, however, will not sell anything or everything we may happen to have to anybody or everybody. Our first duty is to our customers and we are doing everything possible to supply their wants. Take oil of coriander as an instance. Oil of coriander to-day is quoted at \$50 a pound as against \$15 or \$16 a pound a few months ago and about \$10 a pound a year ago, yet I doubt very much whether you can buy any, even at the present high price. Holders of that oil, like ourselves, are selling it to regular patrons only, and to them we are selling it at \$25 a pound. It would be just as easy to sell an outsider and get \$40 or \$50 a pound, but the patronage of our customers is worth more to us than the little extra profit."

Many of the essential oils, particularly the spice oils, are manufactured or expressed in the United States, but domestic makers, in obtaining the crude material, are encountering the same kinds of obstacles as those which prevail in the importation of other foreign products, *i. e.*, lack of transportation room; while the excessive freight and war risk insurance rates are important items in the price changes. The yield of essential oil from the crude material is comparatively small, requiring the importation of the latter in large quantities, consequently the above conditions are vital factors in the amount and price of the finished oil.

Industrial Preparedness Plans Are in Readiness

Naval Consulting Board's Sub-Committee Makes First Announcement as to the Work Which it Will Undertake in Mobilizing Country's Resources.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, of which committee Howard E. Coffin is chairman, issued a statement this week which was characterized as "the first authoritative, comprehensive story of the work and plans of the committee," which is now busy organizing more than 30,000 industrial plants in all parts of the country, whose outputs would be required in the event of a national crisis. The work has the approval of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, and is indorsed by the five great technical societies of the country, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

In the statement Chairman Coffin explains the necessity of first making a national industrial inventory, and commenting on this, says:

"We have turned to the engineers of America to take up this work. It is they who in the event of war must stand behind the industries, and we have called them into service in the time of peace. Briefly, in every State of the Union a Board of Five Directors has been formed, each Director being a leading business engineer of his State, familiar with his State's factories, mills, and mines. These five men are chosen, one each from five great technical societies, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society, which have themselves, with the only standard, that of efficiency and integrity, selected these Directors, who receive appointment at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

"This gives us, including Alaska, five men each in all forty-nine working boards of 245 engineers of the highest standing, and under them will work the more than 30,000 engineers belonging to the five great societies, all of these men trained as only American engineers are trained. All the State Directors from Maine to Alaska and from Louisiana to California have accepted their nomination. The engineers are entering upon the work in the most serious and concentrated frame of mind.

Mapping Out the Work

"The method of procedure will be that under the direction of this committee and immediately in charge of W. S. Gifford—who, as chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is probably the leading business statistician in the country, trained to a national perspective, and whose services have been offered free by his company as a patriotic act—a minute, sweeping inventory of industry will be made by means of a very carefully prepared printed form. The information called for in this form will be based upon what business men consider it necessary to know in arriving at the physical capacity of plants and their fitness and reliability for specific classes of output. Such information has never before been collected by any department of the Government.

"The form in the first instance will go to some 30,000 concerns, and it calls for every bit of information necessary to the Government in time of war. The form will go to the manufacturer through the State Directors, who will pass it on to the best qualified engineer in the field, who will be known as a field aid, and will be held personally responsible for the filling out of the form. This form has been passed

upon by the army and navy authorities, and the inventory will probably be made during the month of May. Nothing has been left to guess work. The program is the fruit of months of work and consultation with the best brains in the country. Everything is now ready for rapid movement.

Mobilizing Industrial Resources

"But—and here we come to the second step—we will not stop at the mere gathering of this information. The detailed record of producing facilities, for that is what it will be, will not be enough for our purpose. We have accepted in the gravest spirit the lesson written in the industrial upheaval and in some instances the industrial paralysis that seized upon some of the nations at the start of the European war. We must not wait for war before we mobilize our resources. Therefore, we have formulated a specific feasible plan whereby the manufacturers of the United States in times of peace shall maintain an annual minimum production of that part of munitions of war best suited to their respective outputs.

"To illustrate, suppose that we go to a great automobile company with an order for ten three-inch shell casings per year, to be produced at any time during the year, on the procedure that those casings must be delivered every year. Even an insignificant step like this will insure our purpose. The purchasing department of the company will learn how and where to buy materials; the manufacturing department will learn how to handle them; it will become familiar with the necessary jig and tool equipment, and with the heat treatment and with the standard of inspection; the engineering department will have the up-to-date blue prints and specifications on file, and all arguments will be gotten out of the way during the period of peace.

"This minimum annual production, in its nature educational to thousands of manufacturers, will be put through the factory in regular course, and in such manner as not to disturb the ordinary flow of business. The producer will be kept attuned to the highest pitch of effectiveness, the men at the works will know what they are doing, and finally every industry that is capable of serving the Government, and everything that goes into the common term munitions of war will be co-ordinated, and a peaceful machine created which will require only the opening of the throttle to be set in motion on the outbreak of war.

To Give "Educational" Orders

"The minimum annual educational orders will be paid for by the Government on the basis of a reasonable but not excessive rate of profit to the manufacturer. This is a matter of common national endeavor; it goes straight to the best interests of manufacturers and laboring men alike, and in the United States, with the greatest producing resources in the world, there can be no better national insurance against war.

"Let me also point out one very vital thing: This annual distribution of orders will develop our industrial resources for war nationally, in a geographic sense. It will bring to the support of the army and navy industrial centres west of the Alleghenies and away from the exposed seaboard.

"And let me say finally that this plan will not only insure against the shutting down of plants in time of war, but will give employment to the maximum number of workmen throughout the country even under war conditions, and will prevent suffering through unemployment."

SQUIBB'S LOSE \$1,000 WORTH OF NARCOTICS

CHICAGO, ILL., March 28.—The warerooms of E. R. Squibb & Sons were entered sometime between Saturday afternoon, March 18, and the following Monday, by thieves who got away with about \$1,000 worth of morphine, cocaine and other narcotics. Discovery of the burglary was not made until the office force went to work on Monday morning, when the police were notified and a search begun for the guilty ones. It is believed that a capture will soon be made, as the secretion of so large a quantity of tablets will probably be difficult. It was noted that only "tablets" were taken, for which reason it is thought the work was that of some "dope fiend" or of some "doctor," or the tool of some such manipulator of habit-forming drugs.

Chemical Stocks Booming Owing to the War Demand

American Plants Are Greatly Enlarging Their Capacities or Have Already Done So—Shares Attract Much Attention in Wall Street.

It may seem a far cry from the battlefields of Europe to the bottles on a drug store shelf but the relation which exists between them was never more apparent than it is to-day. Many a man who finds his familiar bottle of reagent empty and the supply cut off may look to the unprecedented demands of the war as the reason. The famous French "curtain of fire" is woven from the chemicals that used to seem so cheap and abundant that no one thought of them as an international necessity and the great guns of Germany would be silent and helpless were it not that the nation has harbored every ounce of those elements which go into the making of powder and all the more complicated forms of chemical destruction which inventors have produced in the last few years of scientific warfare.

The most spectacular rise in the price of chemicals which the world has ever known is the result of all this. As examples it may be noted that in 1914 bromide potash sold at 37 cents a pound. To-day it is \$5.40. Acetic acid brought \$1.50 a hundred pounds before the war and now it goes at \$7 for the same quantity. Potash permanganate was listed at 3¼ cents a pound in July, 1914, and now it is up to \$1.95 a pound. Caustic soda has risen from 1¼ to six cents a pound and saltpeter, which formerly brought 4¼ cents now draws 36 cents.

As soon as the market felt the lift of these prices there began some of the most intense speculation in chemical stocks that Wall Street ever saw. Some of this is bound to be of an undesirable nature for, of course, there have been numerous "mushroom" chemical companies started up since the fall of 1914. However, the business of the old companies is on a firm basis; prices are still advancing and there can be no decline until peace is declared and things have had time to become adjusted to their normal conditions on the other side of the water.

Merrimac Stock Gains

One of the oldest of these companies is the Merrimac Chemical Company of Boston, which was established in 1853. The company has been incorporated and has paid dividends since 1863. Recently this firm declared a semi-annual dividend in cash and rights which was equivalent to \$18.50 a share. The recorded sales in 1915 ran from 130-135 and recent sales are from 136-142.

The company makes dyestuffs in addition to acids and chemicals. In 1915 the sulphuric acid plant was entirely rebuilt and the capacity was greatly increased. In 1915 the Merrimac company declared rights to subscribe to 10 per cent of the new stock at \$75 a share, also the regular 10 per cent dividend. This declaration is worth approximately \$20 a share for the semi-annual disbursement.

In April, 1914, the capital stock of the Freeport Texas Company was increased to \$2,000,000 and this is held under a voting trust agreement which dates from October 10, 1913. The stock of this company, which was founded under the laws of Delaware with a capital of \$1,500,000 to operate sulphur mines in Brazoria County, Texas, has doubled in price during the last six months. Before that time it was selling around 200 and to-day it is hovering around the 415 mark. Dividends of 10 per cent each were paid November 4, 1915, and February 15, 1916. This company has no preferred stock or bonded debt.

Dow Shares in Great Demand

The directors of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., held a meeting February 29 and declared a special

dividend of 60 per cent upon the common stock to be payable March 15, 1916 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 4, 1916. Forty per cent of this dividend is payable in preferred capital stock of the company and 20 per cent is payable in cash. One year ago this stock sold from 135-140 and the present figures range from 400-450.

Harrison Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, have been making extensive additions to their plant in the shape of mill enlargements to handle the recent discoveries of ore at the Virginia pyrites mines which they own. A new steam-power plant has been built at the Philadelphia factories of the company and four additional furnaces have been installed there to use domestic ore in the production of sulphuric acid. A still further addition is a chemical establishment at Paulsboro, N. J., on a 250-acre tract with a two and one-half mile water front and extraordinary railway advantages. The profits of this company for the year ending October 31, 1914, were \$234,456.94. For the year closing at the same date in 1913 the profits were \$578,967.55.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, of Cleveland, is also enlarging its facilities by putting up new buildings which call for 1,548 tons of structural steel. The works at Niles, Mich., will get 283 tons of this, 900 tons will go into the new ore docks which the company is erecting in New Jersey, the Indiana plant will have 140 tons and 225 tons will go to the works in West Virginia. Grasselli stock sold for 120 in 1913 and to-day it brings about 255. Last year the company paid a 10 per cent stock dividend.

General Chemical Prospers

The lowest mark for the stock of the General Chemical Company in 1915 was 163 and at present it is about 325. During the past year the great plants of the company were operated at their full capacity for the first time so that this firm has been able to keep well ahead of the demand up to date. Now, following the example of all the other prosperous companies in the chemical business, it is enlarging its works. The board of directors has recently declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock of the company. The profits of the General Chemical Company for the year 1915 were \$6,153,796.48.

The Davidson Chemical Company claims to own one of the largest and most productive sulphuric acid plants in the world. The main plant is situated in Baltimore, Md., on a tract of land 410 acres in extent. This gives the company a harbor frontage of some three miles length. With this factory and two small ones also situated near Baltimore 260,000 tons of acids are produced a year. Owing to the extra demand this year new buildings have been built, which will be in operation at the end of March and will increase the output to 300,000 tons. By mid-summer a further acidulating plant should be completed which will have a capacity of 300,000 tons of acid phosphate a year.

Two thousand acres of phosphate rock in Florida have just been acquired by the Davidson company and it is expected that these will return 7,000,000 tons of high grade pebble phosphate rock. In Cuba the company owns ore lands in which 1,400,000 tons of sulphur pyrites have already been blocked off.

The cost of sulphur is estimated to be 70 per cent of the cost of sulphuric acid and with the possession of so much rich ore land the advantage which this company has will be seen at once. The tangible assets of the Davidson company are \$11,950,000. They are about to construct an auxiliary plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid which is to cost \$250,000. The stock is quoted at 60-65.

Semet-Solvay Another War Baby

Stock of the Semet-Solvay Company was selling around 90 in the early part of 1915 and to-day it goes for 310-325. The company has increased its capitalization by a stock dividend of 100 per cent which is equivalent to a six-fold increase. Bonuses were recently distributed among the 8,249 employees of this company aggregating \$414,372.

The Federal Dyestuffs and Chemical Company of New York has profited greatly by the famine of dyes and the general shortage of chemicals. Its plant at Kingsport, Tennessee, which comprises 200 acres of land and suitable buildings, is being enlarged and new equipment installed throughout. Coal, iron, pyrites, zinc blend, salt, barytes, lime, kaolin and other

products are all to be found within 100 miles of this plant and thus the Federal company has a great advantage over its competitors who have to make longer hauls of raw materials. Contracts have been signed by the company for some of these materials which will cover all the requirements for two years so that protection is assured them against an advance in prices. It is estimated that the profits on orders for dyestuffs, which have already been received, will total over \$4,380,000 a year.

The Federal Dyestuffs and Chemical Company was incorporated since the war under the laws of the State of Delaware and has a capitalization of \$15,000,000. This is divided into 300,000 shares of a par value of \$50 each. There is no bonded indebtedness and no preferred stock. Eighty-four asked and 89 bid are the latest quotations on this stock.

Among other companies whose stocks show the stimulating effect of the war demand are: Union Sulphur, quoted at 44,000; National Aniline & Chemical, 490; Smith Chemical, 225.

U. S. Manufactured Products 24 Billion Dollars a Year

1915 Census Shows That Output of American Factories Has More Than Doubled Since 1900—In Manufactures Exported U. S. Now Leading the World.

The output of manufactures in the United States has more than doubled since 1900. An analysis made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of the 1915 census returns thus far published indicates that the total output of manufactures in the year 1914, the year covered by the 1915 census, will aggregate about 24 billion dollars, against less than 12 billions shown by the census of 1900. These returns represent nearly 300 cities and towns distributed over the entire country, and when aggregated show an increase of about 17 per cent in the value of manufactures produced when compared with the production of the same cities for the census year 1910, when the gross output of the entire country was \$20,672,000,000. Should this increase of 17 per cent shown by these partial returns continue in the returns yet to be received, the total for the entire country would be slightly more than 24 billion dollars against 20½ billions shown in 1910; 14½ billions reported in 1905 and 11½ billions shown by the census of 1900.

This makes it apparent that the manufactures of the United States are now double those of any other country of the world. While no other manufacturing country takes periodical census returns of its manufactures, a census of production taken by Great Britain in 1907 shows her output of manufactures at about 8 billion dollars, while partial returns by Germany indicate that her output in the year immediately preceding the war was between 11 and 12 billion dollars, while that of France is probably about the same as that of Great Britain.

In manufactures exported, the United States is at the present moment leading the world, the total export of manufactures in the calendar year 1915 having been \$1,784,000,000, while that of Great Britain, usually the world's largest exporter of manufactures, was but about \$1,500,000,000. Normally however, the United States ranks third among the nations in the exportation of manufactures, being exceeded in normal years by both Great Britain and Germany. British exports of manufactures under ordinary conditions amount to nearly two billion dollars per annum; those of Germany slightly more than 1½ billions; those of the United States about one billion, and those of France about ¾ of a billion. The

share which manufactures form of the exports of Great Britain under normal conditions is about 80 per cent, Germany about 66 per cent, France about 55 per cent, and the United States about 48 per cent. Under abnormal conditions of the calendar year 1915, manufactures formed over 51 per cent of the domestic exports of the United States and aggregated, as above indicated, \$1,784,000,000 against \$944,000,000 in the calendar year 1914, and \$1,177,000,000 in 1913.

The value of manufactures entering the international trade of the world in normal years is between seven and eight billion dollars per annum, of which Great Britain supplies approximately 2 billions, Germany rather more than 1½ billions, the United States about 1 billion, France ¾ of a billion, the remainder being distributed among the other manufacturing nations of Europe, Japan, India and Canada. The share which manufactures form in the total exports of the United States is, however, rapidly increasing, having been in 1890 but 22 per cent of the total domestic exports; in 1900, 35 per cent; in 1910, 45 per cent; in 1913, 47 per cent, and in the calendar year 1915, over 51 per cent.

One especially interesting feature in the study of our census returns now being received is the marked advance in wages paid for labor, but a continuation of the tendency to substitute machine work for hand labor wherever practicable. The number of wage earners reported by the returns thus far received shows an increase of about 7 per cent over the census of 1910, while the wages paid show an increase of 19 per cent. The increased use of machinery over human labor is suggested by the fact that capital invested in manufacturing shows an increase of 26 per cent and the value of output about 17 per cent, while the number of wage earners employed increased, as above indicated, but about 7 per cent.

INTRODUCES BILL SEEKING TO FORCE "MADE IN U. S. A." SIGN ON ALL PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—Congressman Garland, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives (H. R. 13675) providing that an imprint shall be placed on all articles manufactured in the United States and becoming the subject of interstate commerce, and denying admission to the country of goods not stamped as therein provided. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That on and after July 4, 1916, every article manufactured in the United States of America and becoming the subject of interstate commerce shall bear the imprint 'Made in United States' or 'U. S.' and it shall be illegal to sell or dispose of any article manufactured in the United States and which had become the subject of interstate commerce which does not bear the imprint 'Made in United States,' or 'U. S.'"

"Sec. 2. That on and after July 4, 1916, no manufactured article shall be received into the United States of America from any other country unless it bears an imprint stating the name of the country in which it is manufactured. Any manufactured article received in the United States and not bearing said imprint shall be refused entry and returned to the consignor at his own cost.

"Sec. 3. That any person or corporation who shall, on July 4, 1916, or thereafter, sell or dispose of any article manufactured in the United States which has become the subject of interstate commerce and which does not bear the imprint 'Made in United States' or 'U. S.' shall be liable to penalty of \$100 for each and every such article sold in contravention of this Act.

"Sec. 4. That no imprint provided for in this Act shall be printed in type of a size less than six-point."

GRASSELLI PLANT FOR TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE, IND., March 28—The new plant of the Grasse Chemical Company at Terre Haute, Ind., is expected to be completed within the year. A 265-acre tract has been secured just north of the city and with it about 1,500 acres of coal rights. The improvements to be made are estimated at over a million dollars and work on the construction of the plant is to begin as soon as the C. & E. I. railroad has finished laying tracks to the site. The factory will re-employ about five hundred men.

Business Quiet in London; Tartaric Acid Is Strong

**Citric Acid Has Advanced—Acetic Acid Higher—
Cod Liver Oil Prices Move Upward—Copper Sulphate is Advancing.**

(Special cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 27—Business is quiet. Tartaric acid is strong at 3s 6d, and citric acid has advanced to 3s 7d, the present price level, owing to underlying conditions, to continue, it is expected, for a considerable period.

Acetic acid has advanced, glacial being quoted at 240s. Cod liver oil is higher, and the transaction of business is difficult through long cable delays, the latest quotation being 510s per barrel, c.i.f., war risk extra.

Salicin is 20s. Cocaine is in somewhat limited supply, but offerings are made at lower quotations for April delivery. Copper sulphate is advancing and is held at £49 10s per ton, Liverpool. Quinine is quiet at 3s 9d@4s.

London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 13—Business has been fairly active and from day to day the upward trend of prices continues.

CHLOROPHORM has risen 3d per pound as follows: Pure, B.P., in Winchester, 3s per pound; 50 pounds and up, 2s 11d per pound; 2½ cwt., 2s 10d per pound; 10 cwt., 2s 9d per pound; Falling clause in all contracts withdrawn.

ACETANILID—Had been unduly depressed of late by large offerings but has gradually firmed up and during the week advanced 1s 6d per pound to 8s 6d to 9s per pound.

BISMUTH—Metal has advanced 1s per pound and the salts will be proportionately marked up as soon as the manufacturers meet and can approximate their ideas, which now generally occupies a week in the performance.

TARTARIC ACID—The expected considerable advance has at last materialized and 2s 11d has been paid with 3s per pound asked, less 5 per cent. Market strong.

CITRIC ACID—In sympathy with tartaric acid, is also dearer at 3s 3d per pound.

CREAM OF TARTAR—Firm at 192s per cwt.

STRYCHNIA SALTS—Are 2d per ounce higher in keeping with the higher cost of nux vomica: Pure cryst., P.B., 2s 10d per ounce; pure powder, P.B., 2s 9½d per ounce; sulphate, 2s 7d per ounce.

ANTIMONY—Chinese crude quality is scarce, limited quantities being quoted at £127 10s per ton. Sales to arrive, March-April shipment, have been done at £114 c.i.f. and sellers.

QUININE—Has been inactive and while the general market price is 4s, isolated lots of unimportant quantities have come on offer at 3s 10d per ounce. At the last monthly drug auctions on the 9th inst., a very fair supply came under the hammer, but towards the end less competition was in evidence.

BALSAM PERU—Lower, 8 cases sold at 18s per pound.

BALSAM TOLU—Lower, 8 cases sold at 1s 6d per pound.

CANNABIS INDICA—Higher, 8s 6d per pound.

IPECAC CARTAGENA—Lower, sold without reserve at from 12s to 12s 7d per pound, Matto Grosso, 21s per pound.

JALAP—60 bags small to bold Vera Cruz sold at from 4½d to 5d for 5.7 per cent analysis.

SENNAS, TINNEVELLY—Common jungle stalky leaf fetched from 7½d to 8d per pound. Very high prices were paid for the better qualities bold 1s medium, 10½d and for poor pods 7d is wanted.

KOLA—Flat and in large supply Ceylon halves, 6@6½d; Java, 5d to 6d per pound.

CAMPOR—63 cases Japanese, 2½ pound slabs, sold cheaply without reserve at 1s 7½d net.

London News Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 13—The outstanding feature of the Board of Trade returns for February is the handsome increase in the value of exports of British products. Compared with February, 1915, our overseas trade, with the increase, was as follows:

There was an increase under every head except in new ships, in regard to which there was a slight setback only of £114,436. With the exception of January, a longer month, British exports in February were the best since the outbreak of the war, being no less than 50 per cent in advance of August, 1914, the first month of hostilities. Re-exports of foreign and Colonial produce were in February just about double of those in August, 1914.

In considering the significance of these remarkable figures it should be borne in mind that while the accounts of the goods exported include goods bought in the United Kingdom by the Governments of the Allies, they do not include goods taken from British Government stores and depots or goods bought by the Government and shipped on Government vessels.

Two main causes contributory to the increased exports are given by traders: First, the additional amount of export trade being done under license, and second in high charges for goods of all kinds. In numerous cases, and especially in chemicals, drugs and dyes, it is noticeable that even where there is a marked decrease in the amount exported, there is an increase in the value. Last month, for example, 2,000 tons less carbolic acid was exported than in February, 1914, but nearly £3,000 more was obtained.

Acacia gums we received 8,854 cwt. more, the value improving by £22,809.

Turpentine oil imports were 3,405 cwt. more.

Drugs and medicines were £135,000 more, including 263,708 ozs. more quinine and salts and £85,000 more for unclassified drugs. Imports of brimstone continue satisfactory also calcium carbolic, glycerine, soda compounds and saltpeter. Quick-silver imports fell by 96,601 lbs. to 376,600 lbs. but values rose from £74,173 to £82,818, as compared with February, 1915.

The drug and chemical trades were again conspicuous this month, the values increasing by £154,153 to £2,063,382 and compared with the normal period of February, 1914, the rise was £317,415.

It is worthy of notice that we are releasing much larger quantities of aniline oil, toluol, toluidine and benzol and much larger shipments are taking place of tar oil, creosote, etc.—not dyes—amounting to £230,000 or £60,000 more than February, 1915.

On the invitation of the French Government it has been arranged, as intimated by Mr. Asquith, to send over a special commission to Paris to confer along with the representatives of all the allied States "as to their future commercial and economic relations as between them jointly and individually on the one side and our present enemies on the other." As nothing definite will be sanctioned at this conference by the British representatives—who by the way will probably be two Cabinet Ministers—before being brought before our Parliament, we shall have an opportunity of first fully ascertaining the nature of the proposals and discussing them. As far as can be gleaned, however, from the recent meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce opinions here are somewhat divided and run along the party lines of free trade and tariff reform.

What we must guard against in this country is the sinister endeavor, under cover of anti-German feeling, to bring in a system of protection. The extraordinary development of

(Concluded on page 30)

Drug and Chemical Markets

Quicksilver, Mercurials and Carbolic Acid Decline in Price—Morphine, Codeine, Opium and Quinine Markets are Quiet.

A further sharp drop in prices on quicksilver featured the market, followed by an announcement by manufacturers of a sharp reduction in quotations on mercurials, which was due to more liberal offerings by holders of quicksilver under an accumulation of spot stocks. Other noteworthy declines in prices involved carbolic acid, owing to a further increase in the domestic production which bids fair to broaden. It is generally predicted by leading interests that prices will eventually seek lower levels under keener selling competition among leading refiners.

There appears to be no cessation of the upward movement of prices on botanical drugs and further important uplifts of values have been effected. Small arrivals due to the scarcity of freight room abroad and the spot market being nearly depleted of some varieties are the principal factors which are sending prices skyward. A scarcity of spot oxalic acid also forced quotations higher and in many quarters considerably higher values are looked for.

Continued dullness in the markets for morphine, codeine, opium and quinine is being witnessed so far as the domestic trade is concerned, but despite this fact prices are firm and wholly sustained by a good export demand and a scarcity of the raw material.

Among the principal commodities which scored gains in prices are glycerin, angostura bark, tartaric acid, South American balsam of copaiba, belladonna leaves, Newfoundland cod liver oil, coumarin, camphor, cream of tartar, glycerin, gamboge, kola nuts, oil of amber, oil of rose, oil of mustard, nitrate of silver, squill root, Colombo root, saccharin, second hands, and tartar emetic, U.S.P. Scarcity of supplies, higher primary markets for the raw materials and a good domestic and export demand tend to sustain a decidedly strong position of the markets.

Notable declines in the market were due to an absence of demand, while larger arrivals of supplies and a considerable increase in spot stocks stimulated a selling pressure and active price cutting. Among the commodities which suffered losses in values were mercurials, carbolic acid, nuxvomica, sarsaparilla root, and santonine, second hands, while unimportant reductions on some commodities were effected.

The further rise in prices for glycerin was due to an active demand from exporters and a good inquiry from domestic buyers, which led to large sales and considerable inroads in spot stocks. In some quarters further uplifts are predicted, based on the prospective larger export demand.

Essential oils of practically all descriptions are growing stronger and prices are gradually moving upward with prospects for sharp uplifts, owing to a scarcity of raw materials and limited spot supplies of oils.

Among the seeds, mustard continues to head the list in activity and all grades of yellow are advancing in price. Advices from London are to the effect that the crop of No. 1 is finished and no supplies are available now. Cumin seed also scored a gain in value, while turmeric closed higher on active buying. Prices of celery are lower under light inquiries and liberal offerings of spot lots.

Spices of all kinds are suffering by the unfavorable shipping conditions, which are growing worse. It is impossible to close contracts for future freight room, a condition which is affecting the market, owing to numerous contracts having been cancelled, thus reducing the visible supply for the next sixty days.

Vegetable oils are advancing under a scarcity of supplies and stocks of some kinds being practically cleaned up. Manchurian soya bean oil is advancing under an active demand and sales of Ceylon and coconut oils are largely restricted, owing to lack of supplies here.

The stringency of alcohol is causing some concern among consumers who have been supplying their needs in the open market. The active export demand is responsible for the scarcity of spot stocks and prices bid well to seek higher levels.

Opium—Scarcity of spot supplies and a good demand from both domestic and export buyers, led to a firm trend of prices. Holders are quoting \$11 for druggists' quality and \$13 a pound for granular and powdered sorts.

Codeine—Domestic buyers are confining their purchases to small lots, while for export account, fairly large orders were booked for the past week, which served to hold values firm. Makers are repeating former prices on a bulk basis of \$6.35 an ounce for phosphate, \$7.50 for muriate and nitrate and \$8.50 for alkaloid in one-ounce containers, covering 10-ounce lots in one delivery.

Morphine—Fair orders were booked for account of domestic and foreign buyers. Prices closed firm in sympathy with the enhanced cost of opium and in most quarters interests are looking for higher price levels in the near future. Makers are repeating former quotations at \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in 5-ounce containers, and \$6.95 for alkaloid and acetate, covering lots of twenty-five ounces in one delivery, respectively.

Quinine—A quiet tone pervades the market owing to moderate spot stocks and unimportant arrivals of supplies from abroad. Domestic makers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands have been booking small orders at prices ranging from 76c@85c an ounce, showing a slight decline in the minimum prices paid compared with the closing values the preceding week.

Antimony Needle—Prices are higher in sympathy with the enhanced cost of the metal. Holders are offering parcels of powdered at 45c@46c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Asafetida—Smaller spot supplies and a good inquiry imparted a stronger sentiment among holders. Sellers advanced prices to 95c@1 a pound for lump and powdered, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Angostura Bark—Prices advanced sharply under limited offerings, due to smaller spot stocks. Holders are asking 30c a pound and above, as to quality and size of purchase.

Acetanilid—A stronger sentiment among second hands, which was due to a scarcity of supplies, led to a further rise in prices. Spot lots are held at \$2.75, while parcels for delivery over the next five weeks are being offered at \$2.50 a pound.

Acid, Tartaric—Larger inquiries resulted in a stronger and higher market for supplies of U.S.P. on the spot. Manufacturers raised quotations 3c to 62c and to 63c a pound for supplies of granular and powder, and crystals in barrels. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery. Second hands advanced values to 77c@80c for crystals, as to terms of sale.

Acid, Carbolic—Several leading makers reduced prices, owing to more liberal offerings, due to a further accumulation of spot stocks brought about by a steady increase of production by domestic manufacturers. Sellers are now quoting down to \$1.22 a pound for supplies in bottles. Prospects for lower prices are more promising, under a larger production in this country.

Acid, Oxalic—The scarcity of stocks led to higher values and holders in some quarters are looking for further advances in the near future. Sellers are asking 60c a pound and upward, as to terms of sale.

Balsam Copaiba—Spot parcels of South American scored a sharp gain in prices in sympathy with stronger primary market reports and limited spot stocks. Holders are asking 70c@75c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Belladonna Leaves—Scarcity of spot supplies and a good inquiry, resulted in a further sharp uplift of values. Sellers are quoting powdered lots at \$2@2.10 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Cod Liver Oil—Higher prices in the primary market and a good demand led to a fair rise in values of Newfoundland oil. Holders of spot lots are naming \$115@120 a barrel, as to brand and quantity purchased.

Coumarin—A sharp rise in prices featured the spot market, which was due to a scarcity of stocks and a better inquiry. Holders are naming \$8.20@8.50 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Camphor—Both domestic and Japanese goods closed decidedly firmer. Prices were advanced in sympathy with a higher primary market and moderate spot stocks, together with a larger demand. Sellers are quoting 49c for refined and 50c a pound for slabs of domestic, while imported supplies are being held at about 46c@50c a pound.

Cream of Tartar—Manufacturers announced an advance in prices of 1½c to 42½c a pound for supplies in barrels. Makers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Epsom Salt—Prices stiffened under an active demand and fair inroads in spot stocks. Holders raised quotations 5c to \$3.75@\$4 per 100 pounds, as to terms of sale.

Glycerin—Leading makers advanced prices 2c to 3c on refined and 4c to 9c on crude supplies. An active demand from both domestic and export buyers resulted in the sharp uplift of values. Makers are quoting supplies of C.P. in drums at 57c, in cans at 58c, dynamite at 57c and crude saponification at 46c@47c, also soap lye at 41c@42c a pound, all as to terms of sale.

Gamboge—Short supplies on the spot and a better inquiry led to a fair rise in the spot market. Holders are naming \$1.10 and upward a pound, as to terms of sale, at which figure fair orders were booked.

Kola Nuts—A scarcity of spot stock and more active inquiries, resulted in a sharp uplift of values. Holders are naming 25c a pound and in many quarters higher prices are being asked.

Milk Sugar—An active buying movement imparted a bullish sentiment among holders. Holders advanced quotations 1c to 16c@18c a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

Menthol—An easier tone pervades the market, owing to a slow demand and some holders urging sales in order to realize on their stocks. Offerings were made at lower figures, ranging from \$3.15@\$3.25 a pound, as to terms of sale, on the spot.

Mercurials—The sharp decline in prices of quicksilver influenced an easier trend of prices covering mercurials. Makers announced a sharp cut in quotations on hard mercurials to \$3.08 for calomel, \$2.73 and to \$2.78 a pound for corrosive sublimate, powder and crystals, respectively; \$2.74 for bisulphate of mercury, \$3.48 for red-precipitate and red powder, respectively, and to \$3.48 and \$3.53 a pound for white precipitate and white powder, respectively. Soft mercurials were lowered to \$1.55, blue pill powder, \$1.57, mercury and chalk, \$1.57, mercurial ointment, ½ mercury, \$1.78 and ¼ mercury (blue ointment) at \$1.50 a pound. Prices apply to any one kind or assorted preparations. An advance will be charged for less quantity than 50 pounds. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for future delivery.

Nux Vomica—Larger arrivals and price shading by importers resulted in a decline of 3c a pound on whole button and 2c a pound on powdered spot lots. Holders are asking 7c@7½c and 10c@12c a pound for whole button and powdered, as to quality and quantity ordered, respectively.

Oil of Amber—Prices scored a further sharp advance under a scarcity of supplies. Holders are quoting 90c for crude and \$1.65 a pound for rectified on the spot, as to terms of sale.

Oil of Rose—Owing to a decided scarcity of spot supplies, a bullish sentiment among holders was noted. Sellers advanced values sharply to \$12@\$14 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Oil of Mustard—A sharp uplift in prices featured the market, owing to a marked scarcity of spot stocks. Holders are quoting \$22 and over a pound, as to quantity ordered.

Olibanum Gum—Scarcity of spot stocks led to a sharp upward trend of prices. Sellers are quoting spot lots of siftings at 20c@22c for siftings and at 18c@20c for sorts, as to quality and size of orders booked.

Quicksilver—Prices suffered a further sharp loss under freer arrivals and keener selling competition among large selling agents. Quotations were lowered \$10 to \$190@\$195 a flask of 75 pounds, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

Silver Nitrate—The market advanced in sympathy with

the rise on bar silver. Sellers are naming 38¼c@40¼c an ounce, as to terms of sale on the spot.

Saccharin—Supplies held by second hands are firmer in tone. Sellers are asking higher prices, ranging from \$12@\$13 a pound.

Santonin—Dealers are meeting the recent decline in prices to \$36 for crystals and to \$37 a pound for powdered, as to terms of sale. The market closed quiet, and little interest is being displayed by buyers to take hold of stocks more freely.

Tartar Emetic—Makers advanced prices on spot supplies of U.S.P. to 56c@56½c a pound. Second hands are quoting crystals at 53c and powdered at 53½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

NEW YORK SECTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ELECTION

The annual election of officers of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, at a meeting held Friday evening, March 24, in Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, resulted as follows: Jerome Alexander, former vice-chairman, was elected chairman to succeed William M. Grosvenor; F. C. R. Hemingway, re-elected treasurer; Parker C. McIlheny, re-elected secretary. The new vice-chairman will be elected at next meeting of the committee. The new members to succeed the four retiring members, John E. Teeple, G. W. Thompson, Edwin F. Hicks and Herbert M. Kaufman, are A. C. Langmuir, M. C. Whitaker, Charles Baskerville, H. S. Miner.

The rest of the programme for the evening was the reading of three scientific papers: "The Development of Low Expansion Glasses," by E. C. Sullivan, chief chemist, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; "The American Pressed and Blown Glass Tableware Industry," by S. R. Scholes, assistant director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and chemist, H. C. Fry Glass Company, Rochester, Pa.; "Glass We See Through," by G. Osgood Andrews, special representative of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

TUNGSTEN ORE PRICES ADVANCE

A despatch from Boulder, Col., stated that on March 16, the price of tungsten ore jumped from \$75 to \$90 per unit in the local market. This price is for sixty per cent ore and constitutes the highest price since the war began. Quotations on the same grade of ore a year ago were \$5.75 per unit.

In the metallic state, tungsten is used with iron for making the hard tungsten steel, and the increased demand for the steel in the manufacture of munitions of war exceeds the production and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient ore to meet the requirements. Many new deposits of ore have been discovered since the last issue of the United States Geological Survey, but have not been sufficiently developed to accurately determine the amount of the possible output.

Tungsten in the colloidal form is extensively employed in making the filament in the tungsten electric lamp, and the sodium tungstate is used for fireproofing wood and fabrics. A newer use for tungsten salts has been found in photographic work.

According to statistics in the last issue of the United States Geological Survey the total production of tungsten ore for the United States was equal to 1,537 short tons with a value of \$672,118 in 1913, an increase over the preceding two years, but a decrease from the 1910 output. In 1912, 1,330 tons, valued at \$502,158 were produced; in 1911, 1,139 tons, valued at \$407,985; and in 1910, 1,821 tons, valued at \$832,992. The amount of ore produced in the United States in 1913, was about one-sixth of the entire output of the world, which amounted in that year to 9,564 short tons.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Henry W. Sharrow has sold his drug store and is to retire to his farm about seven miles south of the city. Mr. Sharrow had conducted the drug store at Nineteenth and Jule streets for many years and is well known in St. Joseph. Every year he presents a medal for good scholarship to the Central High School, of which he is a graduate.

The Dyestuffs Market

**Vegetable Dyes Are Active with Prices Advancing—
Aniline Dyes Have Quiet Week—Peace Talk Causes
Some Uncertainty.**

Inquiries for vegetable dyestuffs have been numerous though buying has been somewhat curtailed, a condition generally attendant upon month end business. There has also been a lack of interest in some quarters, as values on many articles continue beyond the pale of usefulness. Prices, however, are steady, with no declining tendencies, as ocean freight rates continue to advance and stocks remain scarce through an inadequate carrying system. Consumers in several instances have resorted to the old method of boiling the wood or otherwise extracting the coloring properties, in preference to paying the high prices asked for extracts. Active investigations are constantly being made with vegetable matters in an endeavor to enlarge the color sources, and definite results from a Brazilian product may be forthcoming shortly. A new product from a domestic source, apparently well established, is the extract of Osage orange wood. After four years of intermittent research work F. W. Kressman, chemist, Madison, Wis., commercially perfected the extraction of the coloring matter from the wood and the product has been placed upon the market. A New York concern undertook the manufacture of the extract and is exploiting it under the name of aurantine. The Canadian Textile Journal had the following to say in regard to the new dye material:

"Many shades are obtained, orange, old gold, tan olive, chocolate, with both chrome and iron mordants, and any of the shades produced on wool with these mordants, aurantine will produce with efficient fastness for commercial use, and can be used in combination with all natural coloring matters, alizarine, and colors that dye mordanted materials. It can also be used in cotton, silk, etc., being well adapted for coloring in place of fustic, quercitron and other dyewoods."

Aniline dyes have had a quiet week, the market seemingly infused with a current of uncertainty which is ascribed to the persistent peace rumors. Interest appears to be centered on proposed remedial measures which are intended for the amelioration of present conditions and for the protection of domestic makers; with opinions divided as to the proper methods of procedure, all propositions having their advocates and their antagonists. Superficial signs are still indicative of an easier position for aniline dyes than is generally supposed, for it is said that brokers and dealers are in daily receipt of offers of stock from consuming interests. A well-known dealer stated that he had been offered colors from ten different dealers in one day. A quieter tone prevails in the coal-tar products' market, and declines on several articles have been noted during the week.

Chrome and prussiate mordants for spot are largely in the hands of seconds, with makers well sold ahead on contracts. Small lots of bichromate of soda are said to have been offered as low as 60 cents a pound, though the general market seems firm at 62 cents. It is reported that sales for export are made at 62½ cents. Bichromate of potash is unchanged at 72 to 74 cents, though it is said some dealers are holding at 75 cents. Red and yellow prussiate of potash are quoted at \$5.25@6 for the former and \$1.80@1.85 for the latter with spot stocks of both very scarce.

A few of the important items in which changes have occurred follow:

Cochineal—Has had several advances. At the close of last week quotations had increased to 70c@80c a pound and a further raise was recorded at the beginning of this week following a raise in foreign markets and 75c@80c was the asking. Still higher prices are anticipated by some.

Divi-Divi—Increased freight rates are held responsible for a \$3 uplift in some quarters, where as high as \$63 a ton is asked, though quotations have advanced generally to \$56@60 a ton.

Gambier—In primary market gambier is firm and prices are advancing. Large consignments are reported for European markets, where prices are also up. Prices have advanced in the local market to 15c@18c a pound.

Logwood—Chipped logwood continues to be offered at 9c@12c on contract and 15c for spot, though some dealers are reported holding at 18c a pound. A wide range exists in the price of the logs. Most sellers are asking \$90@100 a ton for the Jamaica while an offer is reported of 1100 tons for May delivery at \$75.

Indigo—Natural indigos have shown a slight decline owing to an accumulation of stocks abroad. Some dealers, however, are offering Bengal at \$3.20@4, Guatemala at \$2.75@3.05 and Kurpahs at \$2.60@3.

Myrobalans—Another slight advance has been noted in myrobalans. \$57@61 a ton is quoted for futures in restricted quantities. Delays in arrivals are encountered in re-shipment from English ports.

Soluble Blue—Has been advanced on the scarcity and high cost of crude material to \$2@2.50 a pound, with some makers reported holding at \$2.75.

Sumac—Has been advanced to \$77@80 a ton in sympathy with a firmer market abroad and on continued large demands from domestic consumers.

MUCH WOOD FLOUR USED BY DYNAMITE AND LINOLEUM MAKERS

WASHINGTON, March 28—More than twenty thousand tons of wood flour, valued at \$300,000, are used annually in the United States in two widely different industries, the manufacture of dynamite and the manufacture of linoleum.

Wood flour is also used in making composition flooring, oatmeal paper, and in several other industries. It forms one of the means by which the huge waste product of our lumber mills is beginning to find some better means of disposal than the burner. Since a total of 36,000,000 cords of such waste is produced each year at sawmills in the United States, of which about one-half goes into the furnaces as fuel while the rest is burned as refuse to get rid of it, there is no lack of raw material for industries which can develop ways of turning this waste to account.

All wood-flour-using industries require a white or very light cream-colored flour having good absorptive powers. The wood species that may be used are confined to the light, non-resinous conifers, and the white broad-leaved woods like poplar. Spruce, white pine and poplar are the species most used. Mill waste, free from bark, furnishes much of the raw material for making wood flour.

For use in dynamite, the trade demands are said to require a white wood flour, since the freshness of dynamite stock is indicated by a light color. Dynamite flour must also be very absorptive, so there will be no leakage of nitroglycerine from the finished product. Wheat flour mill refuse and infusorial earth have also been used in dynamite making, but wood flour has practically replaced them in this country.

In the manufacture of linoleum, either wood or cork flour is used. The flour is mixed with a cementing material, spread out on burlap and rolled or pressed to a uniform thickness. The cement is the expensive constituent. Cork linoleum is the cheaper because less cement is necessary. The patterns are printed on, leaving a dark base. For inlaid or straight-line linoleum, wood flour is used exclusively. Cork linoleum is always dark, and slightly more elastic than that produced from wood flour. The wearing qualities are about the same.

Two methods of producing wood flour are practiced; one using millstones, the other steel burr rollers to pulverize the wood. The latter requires only one-fourth as much power to operate as the former and was developed on the Pacific Coast to handle sawdust as a raw material. The mills of Norway which produce much of the European wood flour are of the stone type.

Wood flour mills are scattered over the country from Maine to California wherever the proper combination of wood and water power is available, and the domestic wood flour competes with the Norwegian product which, before the European war, was delivered at Atlantic ports for \$12.50 to \$15 per ton.

Heavy Chemicals Market

Scarcity of Spot Supplies and Oversold Condition of the Market Tend to Keep Prices very Strong.

The oversold condition of the market and a scarcity of spot supplies of various potash salts tend to sustain the strong upward movement of values. Unprecedented high prices are being named for carbonate, while chlorate shows an upward trend under a scarcity of spot stocks, which is also true of caustic potash. Arsenate of lead closed firmer owing to the higher cost of the crude product and sellers are demanding a fractional advance in prices on spot lots. A scarcity of chloride of barium is forcing values upward and in many quarters, interests are looking for a fair uplift of values in the near future. Bichromates of potash and soda scored further advances in prices while sulphide of soda is being held at high prices. Carboic acid in bottles is selling at lower prices, while oxalic acid crystals are booked at slightly higher values. Liberal offerings of the former, due to a marked increase in the production, led to predictions for further price reductions in the near future. Makers of tartaric acid announced an advance of 3c a pound on granular, powder and crystal supplies in barrels.

Acid, Acetic—Spot supplies are small and quoted more or less nominal at 9c a pound for 28 per cent in barrels, while other varieties are being held at former figures.

Acid, Carboic—Leading makers lowered quotations to \$1.22 for supplies in bottles under liberal offerings due to a further substantial increase in the production. Predictions are being freely made that prices bid well to seek lower levels in the near future.

Acid, Oxalic—A scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry led to a rise in prices and still further advances are looked for. Sellers are booking orders at 67c and over a pound, as to terms of sale, for spot lots of supplies of crystals.

Acid, Sulphuric—Liberal offerings failed to have any bearing on prices, which are being sustained by a good domestic demand and moderately fair spot supplies. Offerings of contract deliveries over the balance of this year are being made at about \$50 a ton for 66 degrees.

Acid, Tartaric—Quotations closed stronger and higher under an active demand and second hands advanced prices to 77c@80c for crystals and 70c@71c a pound for powdered, as to quantity ordered. Makers are quoting higher values and supplying regular customers only, while new contracts or orders are being booked for forward delivery. Quotations were advanced 3c to 62c for granular and powder and to 63c a pound for crystals, U.S.P., in barrels.

Alum—The demand shows no improvement but in the absence of any selling pressure prices are being sustained. Spot supplies of potash are scarce and held at 10½c@11c a pound, as to quantity purchased. Lump and ground is held at 3½c@4c and at 4¼@4½c a pound respectively, while high and low grades of sulphate of alumina are selling at 3½c@4¼c and at 3¼c@3½c a pound, respectively.

Bleaching Powder—Prices remain irregular under offerings of spot lots by second hands at 8¼c@9c a pound, with some sales reported down to 8c a pound. Manufacturers are not booking orders, being heavily sold ahead.

Brimstone—Prices closed strong under an active demand from both domestic and export buyers. Holders, however, continue to book orders at \$28.50 and \$29 a long ton, according to point of shipment to domestic ports.

Lead Arsenate—Prices advanced in sympathy with the enhanced cost of the raw material. Sellers are now demanding 8c@9c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Potassium Bichromate—A larger inquiry and sharp inroads in spot stocks resulted in an upward trend of the market. Sellers advanced quotations to 73c@75c a pound, as to terms of sale. Predictions for a further uplift of values are being freely made.

Soda Caustic—Offerings are moderate at about 6c@6¼c a pound for 76 per cent on the spot and for nearby shipments. Withdrawals on outstanding contracts are large, but new business booked for the past week was light. For deliveries over

1917, 2½c@2¾c a pound is named for 60 per cent, as to terms of sale and quantity purchased.

Sodium Bichromate—Scarcity of spot stocks led to a further uplift of prices. Holders advanced quotations to 63c@64c a pound for spot lots, as to terms of sale. In many quarters a further rise in prices is predicted owing to the prospect of further marked shrinkage in the supply available.

Patent Medicines are in Good Demand in Venezuela

Imports of drugs and medicines into Venezuela for the first six months of 1915 were valued at \$264,790, and for 1914 the year's total was \$472,452, compared with \$546,400 in 1913, \$634,898 in 1912, and \$494,924 in 1911, says "Commerce Reports." The United States supplied a much larger proportion of the total in the first half of 1915 than in the preceding years. In the six months' period the United States furnished drugs and medicines to the value of \$177,263. France has usually been its nearest competitor, but in the 1915 period Great Britain held second place, largely because of the great decrease in French shipments. Proprietary medicines hold an important place in the list and are popular in Venezuela.

Before a medicinal preparation can be sold to the public an application for a permit accompanied by two samples must be submitted to the Junta de Examen de la Sanidad Nacional in Caracas, and every package offered for sale must bear a label stating the number of the permit, the size of the dose, and the quantity of each active ingredient contained in each dose.

It is customary to say that in this market nothing can be sold for cash, but this is, of course, only relatively true, for if a manufacturer created a demand for his product by advertising and refused to sell except for cash, dealers would purchase through New York commission firms, as many do now in obtaining numerous articles.

Usual credit terms in the drug trade vary from 90 to 120 days, and there is said to be little risk in dealing with the principal firms, as they are strong and long-established houses. Many medicines are sold through commission agents in Caracas, and if the agent secured is an energetic one there is no doubt that a greater volume of sales can be attained in this way than by any other. The exclusive agency offers other advantages in that one person can look after the distribution of circulars, place newspaper advertising, obtain permits, and receive consolidated shipments.

The freight lines from New York to Venezuela are the Red "D" steamships, Bliss, Dallet & Co., agents, and the Royal Dutch W. I. Mail, Funch, Edye & Co., New York agents. The Scandella Line sends an occasional vessel from New York to Ciudad Bolivar.

IMPORTS OF CHICLE FOR CHEWING-GUM MANUFACTURE

Imports of chicle into the United States in 1915 amounted 6,500,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This product is the dried milky juice of the sapodilla tree of the tropics. Some of the gum is used as a substitute for gutta-percha, but the bulk of it is consumed in the manufacture of chewing gum.

The countries of origin appearing in the 1915 figures with their respective amounts were. Mexico, 2,197,000 pounds; Canada, 2,181,000 pounds; British Honduras, 1,139,000 pounds; Venezuela, 952,000 pounds; the Central American Republics, 26,000 pounds; all other countries 5,000 pounds. Chicle is not produced in Canada, but large quantities from other British possessions are handled through the Dominion. In 1913 the total imports of the gum amounted to 13,759,000 pounds, and that is the record importation for any one year.

Normally the annual imports of chicle into the United States amount to 7,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$2,500,000, on which customs duties amounting to \$750,000 are paid. The chicle imported in the past 10 years has cost the United States nearly \$35,000,000.

Soap Is Now a By-Product of Glycerin, Owing to the War

Demand for Glycerin for Explosives Has Made the Tail of the Dog Bigger than the Dog Itself—An English View of the Situation.

"The great war has been responsible for many changes, but surely for none so dramatic as that which has caused glycerin to change places with soap as an article of manufacture and trade," says *The Chemist and Druggist*, of London. "Ever since Chevreul's great discovery, nearly a century ago, soap has been regarded as an indispensable requisite in civilized society. In English-speaking countries particularly its use has become so universal, and its manufacture in Great Britain has assumed such huge proportions, that it has long been regarded as one of our staples.

"It was far otherwise with glycerin, which up to now has simply been a by-product in the manufacture of soap. Though discovered in the eighteenth century, it was even up to fifty years ago practically regarded as a chemical curiosity, and its importance as an article of commerce only began to be recognized with the introduction of nitro-glycerin and dynamite as explosives for blasting purposes. The demand has hitherto been limited mainly to mining operations and latterly to experimental gunnery, and the amount of glycerin obtained from soap factories has always been sufficient, with periodical fluctuations, to keep the world supplied without altering the relative position of the two products.

"To-day the war has changed all that, and we now learn that, for the time being at least, glycerin is the main object in soap manufacture, and soap is relegated to the position of a by-product. Seeing that a steady market is at hand at remunerative prices for the principal product, one would imagine that manufacturers would be open to sell the by-product at a reduced price. But the soap manufacturer—or rather the glycerin manufacturer, as we must now regard him—argues thus: 'I am selling all my principal product—glycerin—to the Government, and am now no longer able to export glycerin. The result is that soap manufacturers in neutral countries are getting a high price for glycerin, and consequently they are producing more and more soap, with the probability that this soap will be dumped on our shores at ruinous prices to the detriment of native manufacturers.'

"Hence a simultaneous cry from the press, parliament, and makers for the prohibition of the importation of foreign-made soaps. Now, this would be all very well if it could be shown that shareholders in soap companies were suffering, but apparently it is the other way round. The price the Government is paying for glycerin is evidently sufficiently remunerative to permit the profits of soap makers in 1915 to exceed those of 1914 by nearly 50 per cent. Apparently, therefore, the manufacture of glycerin is a profitable industry. Yet the manufacturer wishes to secure the same ratio of profit on his by-product soap during the war as he used to do before. If he can show that he is selling glycerin at cost price and losing money by the transaction, the public generally and sellers of soaps might prove more sympathetic.

"Before the war the soap maker exported his by-product glycerin to America at a profit, in spite of competition; what is to prevent the glycerin manufacturer still exporting his by-product soap at a reduced price and beating Americans on their own ground? It would be interesting to know what percentage of profit would accrue to the glycerin manufacturer were he to sell soap at the same price as the imported article, which has also to bear heavy expenses for freight and insurance.

"We are quite sure that the public and pharmacists generally will support every industry which can show that a strong endeavor is being made to protect consumers from inflation of prices; but they are suspicious—it may be unwarrantably in many cases—of the accumulation of war profits. The practical prohibition of the importation of neutral-made soaps with a suspicion of profiteering behind would undoubtedly be met by a determined public protest. It looks as though the manufacturer can afford to take less for his by-product so long as he has a convenient market assured him

for his chief product, and by exporting that by-product he would assist in a really practical manner in preventing the fall in exchange values."

"Wine of Cardui" Is Suing Medical Journal for Libel

CHICAGO, ILL., March 28—More than the usual interest felt in suits for libel is being manifested this week in the case of John A. Patten and his brother, Z. C. Patten, of Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturer of a preparation known as "Wine of Cardui," who are suing the American Medical Association and the editor of its journal, Dr. George H. Simmons, for \$300,000.

Action for libel has been taken on account of an alleged libelous article that appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* some time ago, which is said to have stated that "each dose (of Wine of Cardui) contains as much alcohol as is to be found in 100 drops of whisky, but otherwise does not possess any therapeutic value," and other statements going to show that it was a "fake" patent medicine for women, which tended to make inebriates of those who use it.

In summarizing the alleged libelous article Francis Walker, lawyer for the defendants, in Federal Judge Carpenter's court, said:

"The principal owner is John A. Patten, probably the most influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church accepts Mr. Patten's money, but the official publications of the church will not, so far as we have learned, accept advertisements of Wine of Cardui."

The American Medical Journal also charged that the claims of the proprietors, who do business under the name of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, were "false, fraudulent and vicious."

John A. Patten was formerly chairman of the Board of Control of the Methodist Book Concern, Chicago, and it is said he was obliged to resign as a result of the attack made on him by the *Journal*, for which he blames Dr. Simmons almost entirely.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KANSAS

The United Druggists' Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, has been recently chartered in Kansas, and as soon as the organization has been completed will begin doing business in wholesale drugs on a large scale with headquarters at Wichita, Kansas.

J. H. Onstad, a Kansas capitalist, is the organizer and financier of the new concern. He says that as soon as the organization is effected, a warehouse will be leased in Wichita, and the first wholesale house will be put into operation. Two other drug houses will be established soon afterward in Eastern and Northern Kansas. The plan is to conduct the three warehouses on a co-operative plan. Manufacturing as well as distributing will be done at the Wichita warehouse, while the two other plants will be distributing centers.

The incorporators, C. W. Bitting, G. H. Davis, G. P. Martin, H. E. Tavender, and Carl E. Bitting, will head the organization.

LIGGETT'S AFTER STORE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., March 28—It is the report in Chicago now that a site for a store has been secured in the city by Liggett, Riker & Hegeman, the well-known drug firm of New York and other eastern cities, who are said to have been trying to break into Chicago for some time. The location of their Chicago store, it is said, will be on the north side, probably in the Wilson avenue district.

ANILINE DYE PLANT FOR SEATTLE

SEATTLE, WASH., March 27—The West Coast Chemical Co., Seattle, with a factory at Woodlawn and Fifth avenues, has gone into the manufacture of aniline dyes, capacity of 100 to 150 pounds a day. The company is incorporated for \$50,000. The president is Phillip A. Carleton; secretary and treasurer, George N. Clakins.

New Tariff Commission To Consider Dye Situation

Representative Rainey Tells Mr. Hill, Author of Hill Bill, That Industry Will Be Protected for a Sufficient Period to Insure Its Development.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—In face of the avowed intention of the officials of the Department of Commerce, particularly its secretary, William E. Redfield, and the chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, to bring about a settlement of the dyestuff situation and coax capital to invest in dyestuff undertakings without resorting to any particular legislation, a conversation had between Congressman Henry T. Rainey, often referred to as the "tariff mouthpiece of the Administration," and Ebenezer Hill, father of the dyestuff tariff bill, is extremely interesting.

Mr. Rainey introduced the Administration tariff commission bill into the House of Representatives on Monday, and inasmuch as it is practically agreed that this bill will be enacted into law and the commission established, Mr. Rainey says that the dyestuff controversy should be referred to that commission.

"Personally," he told Mr. Hill, "I am willing to give you all the protection you need for this infant industry while it is in its infancy. The whole trouble is that these infant industries never grow up, and the demand for the high tariff is continued for all time. Now, if this tariff proposition can be coupled with one to terminate the tariff when the tariff is no longer needed, I am with you.

"I would give you all the tariff you need, and more than that even, on the proposition that you get this industry established with the understanding that within a reasonable term of years you are to produce the output that the country needs, or at least a fair part of it. I do not expect that our manufacturers will make all the colors that the German plants turn out, but they should furnish a substantial part of our requirements."

Mr. Rainey asked Mr. Hill how long it would require for American manufacturers to bring along their production to the point where they would be able to furnish two-thirds of present-day requirements, and the period of time for which they would want the industry protected.

Wants Dye Industry "Guaranteed"

"The period of time which would elapse before the American dyestuff industry would be in fair shape to take care of our needs would be small," replied Mr. Hill. "We do not want it protected at all—we want it guaranteed."

"I have put the matter up to Congressman Kitchin," continued Mr. Rainey, and he will take action upon it immediately following the appointment of the tariff commission so that it may be referred to that commission as to the adoption of rates to the dyestuff schedule as proposed."

It is the general understanding in Washington that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has decided that dyestuff legislation is a necessity. The question is partly on the rates. Mr. Kitchin has been instructed to confer with President Wilson in the matter and if the President will discount some of the things it is believed Secretary Redfield has told him, it is thought that a fair bill will be reported to the House of Representatives for enactment into law. The Democrats propose to make this an emergency issue rather than one of tariff, using, however, the tariff to accomplish their object.

"The anti-dumping clause proposed by Secretary Redfield would not help us any," said Mr. Rainey, "if we have no dyestuff industry in this country, but we should enact anti-dumping legislation, and that step will probably be taken by Congress, after a rate bill is passed."

Conference is Held To Consider Dye Problem

Many Interests Represented at Meeting in New York—Dr. E. E. Pratt Attends for Department of Commerce—Committees to Be Appointed to Act Further.

Representatives from every branch of trade affected by the present scarcity of dyes had a two-day conference in New York at the close of last week at the rooms of the Merchants' Association to decide upon methods to extend the production of American dyes, urge legislation to prevent "dumping" after the war, and fight for a higher tariff to protect the domestic industry. All were satisfied that with proper encouragement the dye industry could be developed on a paying basis.

Discussion of the dye situation from every angle took place, in which Dr. Edward E. Pratt, of the Department of Commerce, Washington, and representatives of the various industries participated. The talk in general covered the present production of dyes in the United States, and measures, which, in the opinion of manufacturers, could be taken to expand that production.

David Kirchbaum, president of the National Association of Clothiers, presided and the conference authorized him to appoint three committees, on which chemists, dyestuff manufacturers and dye consumers will serve. The personnel of these committees will not be known until Mr. Kirchbaum returns from Atlantic City this week. The particular work which the various committees will undertake is as follows:

Committee A—To confer on the necessity of an additional tariff on all dyestuffs, particularly coal-tar derivatives.

Committee B—To confer on the necessity of legislation to prevent unfair competition on an international scale.

Committee C—To confer on further co-operation between the consumers and manufacturers of dyestuffs.

Whether, as reported, Dr. Pratt came to the conference for the purpose of presenting Secretary Redfield's views on the dye situation and what could be done in the way of remedial dyestuff legislation by the present Congress, could not be confirmed, although it was learned that he gave his opinion in regard to plans that were discussed at previous meetings of the clothing trade interests and dye manufacturers, held in the last two months.

"Our normal consumption of dyes is about 30,000 tons a year," said Dr. Pratt, "and Dr. Norton of our bureau, who made an investigation of the present situation, estimated that 15,000 tons are being produced annually in this country. Some assert that this is an over-estimation. The question is, however, that it is evident we are producing less than half the dyestuffs needed, and so far as I can see there is no reason why the prices, already high, should not continue to rise.

"The tariff is one way of getting at the problem of scarcity, and another is the prevention of unfair competition. This latter takes several forms. One is the lowering of price far below cost of production. Germany might do this to drive American manufacturers out of business, while getting enhanced prices for her products elsewhere. Another method would be the refusal to sell certain dyes unless the entire supply were purchased from the same source. Germany produces exclusively 821 of the 921 commercial dyes, so if such a procedure were adopted the American manufacturers would be put out of business.

"It has been proposed for this purpose," Dr. Pratt continued, "that provisions be enacted extending to our international trade laws against unfair competition and restraint of trade. The administration of such a provision would be extremely simple as the burden of proof would be on the foreign seller or the buyer in foreign markets, just as it is in the case of the tariff provisions."

More than thirty industries had representatives at the conference, including associations in the textile, tapestry, hosiery, knit goods, wall paper, paper and pulp, ink, paint, oil and varnish, chemicals, leather, boots and shoes, hats, furs, millinery, clothing of all kinds, and other lines of trade more or less directly affected.

Federal Trade Commission To Aid American Industry

Vice-Chairman Hurley Tells Boston Commercial Club of Work New Government Body Has Been Doing to Help Legitimate Business.

BOSTON, March 28.—Methods which the Federal Trade Commission will adopt to aid in the development of the domestic and export business of the country were outlined by Vice-Chairman Edward N. Hurley in an address before the Boston Commercial Club.

Mr. Hurley said that the time has come when the United States must take steps to extend its foreign trade, and that to meet the keen competition which prevails business men must organize along modern, scientific lines. In South America, he pointed out, the competition is not between one business concern and another, but between German, English and American trade.

Commenting upon the fact that an investigation of domestic corporations made by the Federal Trade Commission shows a remarkable percentage that are earning no profit at all, Mr. Hurley stated that the greatest need is for an accurate accounting system to determine and analyze costs, and for a suppression of unfair and wasteful merchandising. An accurate system of obtaining facts in regard to the business of the country as a whole must be devised, said the speaker.

Mr. Hurley praised the activities of the trade associations and said that commerce can be developed most effectively with their assistance.

"Industrial preparedness and the mobilizing of our industries in case of war can be accomplished and developed more rapidly through trade associations than by any other method," said Mr. Hurley. "It is recognized that the foreign trade of Germany, France and England could not have been developed if it were not for the trade association."

Speaking of foreign trade, Mr. Hurley said:

"We have reached the point under normal conditions where we must have foreign markets for our surplus manufactured product. The American people, including every day laborer, every clerk, every mechanic, every farmer and every business man, large and small, is heartily in favor of the Government giving immediate relief that will make it possible for us to obtain our share of foreign business so that our factories may run continuously and keep our labor permanently employed."

"With all that has been accomplished in this direction by collective effort, however, we have made only a beginning. In Germany every important industry is organized into trade associations and 85 per cent of the manufacturers engaged in those industries are represented in their respective trade associations."

"Germany's success as a commercial and industrial world power is due very largely to the policy of organizing and co-operating."

"More than 600 independent associations of manufacturers, producers and merchants exist in Germany to-day, and, besides, the entire industrial system of that country is honey-combed with about 5,000 subsidiary business organizations."

Lack of Facts on Costs

Mr. Hurley said:

"The Federal Trade Commission has been in existence one year and, after surveying the field, we found from a preliminary investigation that 200,000 corporations out of a total 260,000, engaged in the manufacturing and mercantile business of the United States were eking out an existence; 100,000 of them did not earn a penny. Out of 60,000 successful corporations doing a business of \$100,000 a year over 30,000 charged off no depreciation whatever. Only 10 per cent of our manufacturers and merchants know the actual cost to manufacture and sell their products; 40 per cent estimate what their costs are, and 50 per cent have no method but price their goods arbitrarily. Most of the manufacturers

and merchants who do not know what their goods cost, are basing their selling prices on what their competitors sell for, and with only this knowledge for a basis they are frequently cutting prices and demoralizing the industry in which they are engaged.

"There were over 22,000 business failures in the United States last year; more than 20,000 of them were small concerns. We all know that a large percentage of business is run at loose ends, haphazard and without the proprietors really knowing at any time how they stand or whether they are making a profit or a loss.

"The Federal Trade Commission, no matter how anxious it is to be helpful to those laboring under these industrial disadvantages, is confronted at the outset with a lack of adequate information regarding industry."

The facts which the Commission asks embrace the products manufactured, the annual sales, the capital invested, and other principal items such as depreciation. These facts are not asked in any inquisitorial spirit, said the speaker, and the hearty co-operation which the Commission has received from the business men of the country indicates their appreciation of the need.

BRENT GOOD LEAVES VALUABLE ESTATE

The appraisal of the estate of Brent Good, manufacturer of patent and proprietary medicines, who died at Long Branch, N. J., November 10th, 1915, was filed in Surrogate Court, New York, Saturday, March 25th, by Appraiser Harr. Kopp. The value of the entire estate was not disclosed in the report but the assets taxable in New York are: 185 Chambers street appraised at \$80,000, 58 Dey street and 187 Greenwich street at \$175,000, 45 Murray street at \$55,000 and one-half interest in the co-partnership of the Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Company, \$43,468. The total assets in New York amount to \$353,486, deducting commissions, leaves a net estate valued at \$352,843.

Mrs. Frances G. Good, the widow, Mrs. Kate Good Orcott, a daughter and Harry H. Good, a son, are the beneficiaries.

The value of the trade-mark owned by the Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Company is estimated at \$65,000. Mr. Good also owned personality and realty in New Jersey.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Drug Company is to start operations as a wholesale drug house in the three-story brick building on Library street near Division. The company was incorporated recently for \$10,000, all paid in, with George F. Fairman, of Big Rapids, president; J. A. Buckema, Grand Rapids, secretary and Treasury, and D. G. Look, of Lowell, vice-president. The officers are all men of wide experience both in wholesale and retail drugs and the business is to be conducted on a co-operative basis.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield laid the corner stone of the new chemical building at the bureau of standards, Cleveland Park, and another step was taken to add to the group of buildings utilized for scientific purposes. The building when completed will cost approximately \$200,000 and will contain equipment to the value of about \$70,000.

Burgin, Ky.—Carey Driskell, of Ghent, Ky., is making arrangements to open a new drug store in Burgin. He expects to carry a general line of drugs and sundries.

Murray, Ky.—The Holland-Hart Drug Company has opened a new store in the Gingles building. Prentice Holland is manager of the new company.

Lexington, Ky.—D. R. Ringo, formerly of Danville, Ky., has purchased a drug store in the Woodland section of Lexington and has taken charge.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—Clarence Ingle has sold his interest in the Reagor-Ingle drug store to Allie H. Jarrell. The latter is a registered physician.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Mar. 22 to Mar. 28, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID— 20 csk. citric, Stallman & Co., Marseilles. 100 csk. citric, W. Benkart & Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. oxalic, Funch, Edey & Co., Christiania.	FLOWERS— 10 cs. saffron, Porodi, Erminio & Co., Genoa.	10 csk. drugs, Bernard Judae & Co., Havre. 26 csk. drugs, Baring Bros. & Co., Havre. 10 csk. drugs, Bernard Judae & Co., Havre. 11 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London. 14 cs. medicine, E. Fougere & Co., London. 19 cs. medicine, J. Personeni, Genoa. 1 cs. medicine, Foster, Milburn Co., London. 10 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, London. 1 cs. medicine, Ungerer & Co., London.
AMMONIA— 10 csk. carbonate, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Liverpool.	GAMBIER— 264 cs., Recknagel & Son, Singapore. 396 cs., 157 bgs. cube, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore. 152 cs. cube, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.	MYROBALANS— 3,000 pockets, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Calcutta. 5,720 pockets, Stand. Bank of So. America, Calcutta.
ANNATTO— 150 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 100 bgs., J. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.	GELATIN— 30 cs. lozenges, J. P. Smith & Co., London.	NUX VOMICA— 160 bgs., Shaw, Wallace & Co., Cochinchina. 800 pockets, 1,200 pockets, 600 bgs., Pierce, Leslie & Co., Cochinchina. 100 bgs., Kleinwort Sons & Co., Cochinchina. 117 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London. 15 bgs., Peek & Velsor, London.
ANTIMONY— 320 sacks barilla, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific.	GUMS— 187 bgs. crude chicle, F. C. Kraemer & Co., Belize. 18 bs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico. 10 bgs. chicle, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz. 9 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz. 134 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz. 9 bgs. chicle, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz. 6 bgs. chicle, Lawrence Johnson & Co., Vera Cruz. 15 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz. 10 cs. mastic, Perichy Labours, Piraeus. 20 cs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles. 404 bgs. grass tree, Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., London. 89 bgs. tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London. 5 cs. tragacanth, Toch Brothers, London. 4 cs. myrrh, McKesson & Robbins, London. 40 cs. olibanum, R. J. Goodwin & Son, London. 8 cs. ester, C. F. Gledhill & Son, London.	OILS— 18 drs. lemongrass, H. W. Peabody & Co., Cochinchina. 109 hhd. coconut, Kleinwort Sons & Co., Cochinchina. 96 puncheons, 29 pipes coconut, Kleinwort Sons & Co., Cochinchina. 29 drs. lemongrass, Brown, Shipley & Co., Cochinchina. 14 drs. lemongrass, 86 pipes coconut, Pierce, Leslie & Co., Cochinchina. 4 drs. lemongrass, C. L. Huisking, Cochinchina. 86 pipes coconut, Winter Sons & Co., Cochinchina. 51 pipes coconut, India Refining Co., Cochinchina. 25 bbls. castor, Neal & Wilkinson, Liverpool. 3 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
ARGOLS— 595 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.	BARK— 2,398 bgs., Montgomery & Co., Durban. 5,479 bgs., British Consul, Durban. 3,423 bgs. mangrove, Haley Hammond & Co., London.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
BALSAM— 2 cs. copaiba, De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Puerto Colombia. 2 cs. copaiba, R. G. Barthold & Co., Puerto Cortez.	BEANS— 8 cs. vanilla, J. N. Limbert & Co., Vera Cruz. 4 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz. 7 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz. 22 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Maracaibo. 90 bgs. coca, Schaefer Alkaloid Works, South Pacific.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
BERRIES— 37 bgs. cubeb and stems, J. B. Horner, Singapore.	BERBAMOM— 5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
CARDAMOM— 5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.	CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS— 1 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
COBALT— 30 bbls. prussiate, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.	COCHINEAL— 16 bgs., Galban & Co., Havana. 50 bgs., 25 bgs., L. E. Ransom & Co., Liverpool. 5 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool. 22 bgs., A. Kohnstamm, Liverpool. 20 bgs., Fred. Lavenburg, Liverpool. 14 bgs., John D. Lewis, Liverpool. 15 cs., J. Menendez & Co., Vera Cruz. 77 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London. 13 bgs., L. E. Ransom & Co., London.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
COPRA— 657 bgs., Bank of New York, Trinidad.	CREOSOTE— 20 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Gothenburg. 25 cs., C. Zimmermann & Co., Gothenburg.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
CUTCH— 2 cs., S. Winterbourne & Co., Singapore. 400 bxs., British Consul, Liverpool. 200 bxs., British Consul, London. 200 bxs., L. Littlejohn & Co., London.	CUTTLEFISH BONE— 32 baskets, A. Romana, Vera Cruz. 10 cs., Stallman & Co., Marseilles.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
DIVI-DIVI— 189 sacks, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.	DYE STICKS— 5 pgs., A. De Ronde & Co., Marseilles.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
ESSENCE— 11 cs. linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz. 184 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 50 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina. 22 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Maracaibo. 30 cs., W. T. Rawleigh, Naples.	EXTRACTS— 16 csk., B. P. Ducas & Co., Havre. 40 bbls. malt, Thos. Nevin, London. 16 csk., D. P. Ducas & Co., Havre.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
FLOWERS— 10 cs. saffron, Porodi, Erminio & Co., Genoa.	GAMBIER— 264 cs., Recknagel & Son, Singapore. 396 cs., 157 bgs. cube, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore. 152 cs. cube, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
AMMONIA— 10 csk. carbonate, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Liverpool.	GELATIN— 30 cs. lozenges, J. P. Smith & Co., London.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.
ANNATTO— 150 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 100 bgs., J. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.	GUMS— 187 bgs. crude chicle, F. C. Kraemer & Co., Belize. 18 bs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico. 10 bgs. chicle, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz. 9 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz. 134 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz. 9 bgs. chicle, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz. 6 bgs. chicle, Lawrence Johnson & Co., Vera Cruz. 15 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz. 10 cs. mastic, Perichy Labours, Piraeus. 20 cs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles. 404 bgs. grass tree, Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., London. 89 bgs. tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London. 5 cs. tragacanth, Toch Brothers, London. 4 cs. myrrh, McKesson & Robbins, London. 40 cs. olibanum, R. J. Goodwin & Son, London. 8 cs. ester, C. F. Gledhill & Son, London.	100 bxs. orange, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. 1 cs. rhodium, P. Lorillard & Co., London. 7 cs. expressed lime, C. L. Huisking, London. 7 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., London. 237 pipes coconut, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 24 bbls. rapeseed, Kuhne, Libby & Co., London. 13 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 cs. oil of peaches, Ungerer & Co., London.

Importations—Cont'd

104 bgs. sarsaparilla, E. Steiger & Co., Tampico.
 20 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
 35 bs. canagria, Lehn & Fink, Vera Cruz.
 12 bs. sarsaparilla, C. Levy & Co., Puerto Cortez.
 12 bs. stania, J. M. Rappaport, Central America.
 1 sack sarsaparilla, L. B. Jackson, South Pacific.
 1 bx. ipecac, Isaac Brandon & Bro., South Pacific.
 19 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
 5 bs. valerian, Peck & Velsor, London.
 30 bs. ipecac, S. E. Heyman & Co., Rio.

SANDALWOOD—
 920 bdls., Winter Sons & Co., Calicut.
 345 bdls., Parke, Davis & Co., Calicut.
 411 bdls., Brown Bros. & Co., Calicut.
 247 bdls., W. J. Bush & Co., Calicut.

SEED—
 42 bgs. aniseed, W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Barrios.
 250 bgs. mustard, Frame & Co., Liverpool.
 90 bgs. fennel, John Kisscock & Co., Liverpool.
 249 bgs. mustard, Frame & Co., Liverpool.
 70,317 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
 50 bgs. mustard, Taft Bros., London.

SOAP—
 25 csks. liquid, P. Sussinan, London.

SPICES—
 50 bgs. ginger, Frank De Mercado, Kingston.

50 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
 150 cs. nutmegs, 168 cs. mace, J. W. Phye & Co., Singapore.
 693 bgs. pepper, R. & J. Henderson, Singapore.
 34 cs. mace, Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
 562 bgs. pepper, Stephen, Paul & Co., Singapore.
 144 bgs. pepper, F. H. Leggett & Co., Singapore.
 335 bgs. pepper, Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
 756 bgs. pepper, 68 cs. mace, 50 cs. nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
 140 bgs. white pepper, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
 252 bgs. white pepper, J. W. Phye & Co., London.
 100 bs. Zanzibar cloves, Wilfred Schader & Co., London.
 740 bs. cloves, Standard Bank So. Africa, London.
 800 bs. cloves, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
 360 bs. cloves, Mauenberg & Co., London.
 200 bs. cloves, John Kisscock & Co., London.
 4,100 bs. cloves, Gray, Dawes & Co., London.
 1,500 bs. cloves, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
 423 bgs. ginger, Stallman & Co., London.

SPONGES—
 33 bs., F. E. Pearce, Nassau.
 21 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.
 50 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
 19 bs., Joseph Bloch & Co., Nassau.
 23 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
 8 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
 8 bs., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
 28 bs., Dadant & Co., Nassau.
 51 bs., J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

STRONTIA—
 88 tons, in bulk, Chemical Import & Mfg. Co., Bristol.
 177 tons, in bulk, Harrison Bros. & Co., Bristol.

SUMAC—
 2 cs., Chas. Friedenburg, Naples.

TARTAR—
 413 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
 48 csks., American Cream Tartar Co., Marseilles.

TURMERIC—
 27 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

VACCINE—
 1 cs., C. W. Stemmler, Liverpool.

VANADIUM—
 14 sacks, John Hughes, Central America.
 1,717 sacks, American Vanadium Co., Central America.

WATER—
 680 cs. mineral, R. H. Gourd, Havre.
 325 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.
 35 bbls. mineral, Williams & Humbert, London.
 376 cs. aerated, R. B. Henry & Co., London.
 2 cs. mineral, H. W. Knott, London.

WAX—
 3 bgs. paraffine, Moore & Munger, Liverpool.
 13 bgs. bees, E. Steiger & Co., Tampico.
 211 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
 2 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
 1 bg. bees, Harburger & Stack, Vera Cruz.
 4 bgs. bees, Dees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
 20 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
 20 bgs. carnauba, A. Klipstein & Co., London.

New Incorporations

Sani-Ware Company, Buffalo, capital, \$25,000; manufacture cleaners, polishes, dressings, soaps and cleaning supplies; Wm. Burns, Chas. C. Cherry, Edw. C. Koster.

The J. R. Gray Drug Company, Leslie, Ark., capital, \$3,000; W. C. Leonard, J. R. Clay, Ed. Mays.

The Protula Company, New York, capital, \$1,000; manufacture articles of food, chemicals and medicinal preparations and medicinal foods; C. Ludtke, M. E. Palmer, A. J. Hesier.

The Milwee Drug Company, Krebs, Okla., capital, \$4,000; Tal Milwee, Krebs; E. S. Gardner, J. S. Milwee, McAlester.

Paul Uhlick & Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital, \$25,000; manufacture all kinds of paints, oils, chemicals, drugs, etc.; E. C. Grossman, W. K. Bonfield, A. C. Hoyt.

The Platifrice Chemical Company, St. Louis, capital, \$25,000; manufacture, sell and deal in dental fixtures and supplies; Wesley A. Chamberlain, Thomas W. Williams, Ferd. Heckwolf, Jr., Curtis L. Chittenden, Lotta M. Murdock.

J. H. Conner Drug Company, New Albany, Ind., capital, \$3,000; retail drug business; Ernest Conner, Nellie Conner, Sarah E. Conner.

A. & G. Chemical Company, Chicago, capital, \$2,500; Joseph Arenson, Richard Goldsmith.

Limpert Sales Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital, \$25,000; manufacture and deal in soda fountain extracts, syrups, candies, fruits, etc.; S. Limpert, 522 West 136th street; T. Roussas, 1336 Lexington avenue; S. S. Pines, 863 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Bart-Wood Chemical Company, Augusta, Me., capital, \$100,000; manufacture and deal in chemicals, compounds, druggists' and physicians' supplies, instruments, etc.

M. Desays Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$150,000; cleaning, dyeing, manufacturing chemicals, etc.; O. Englander, E. Englander, 544 West 157th street; T. Kraft, 54 West 147th street.

The Saxon Perfume Company, Cincinnati, capital \$5,000; by Joseph I. Brackman.

License to do business in Missouri as foreign corporation was issued to Cremo Chemical Company of Delaware, capital stock, \$250,000, of which \$7,175 is to be used in the operations of the company in the State, with office in St. Louis.

Proof of final payment of capital stock was made by the Palace Drug Company of Marfa, Tex.

Organic Salt & Acid Company, Delaware, capital, \$200,000; the business of chemists, druggists, oil and color men.

Henry Spindler & Company, Inc., Brooklyn, capital, \$6,000; drugs; H. Spindler, H. and O. Stern, 152 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn.

J. H. Conner Drug Company, New Albany, Ind., capital, \$3,000; Ernest Conner, Nellie Conner, Sarah E. Conner.

Nacor Medicine Company, Indianapolis, Ind., capital, \$3,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals and medicines; Leopold Haymann, Daniel Haymann, Carl Hartz, Julian J. Behr, Henrietta Haymann.

Mutual Drug Company, Tulsa, Okla., capital \$5,000; T. A. Penny, C. O. Baker, J. L. Palmer, C. S. Younkman.

Grand Rapids Drug Company, Grand Rapids, capital, \$10,000.

Central Drug Company, Hugo, Okla., capital \$7,500; R. M. Connell, C. S. Lynch, H. H. White. Certificate sent to G. Earl Shaffer, Hugo.

The Gray Fox Remedy Company, Wilmington, Del., capital, \$1,000,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in and with a laxative known as a Yellow Kid Laxative Pill and other tonics; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Midland Recoveries Company, Hammond, Ind., manufacture chemicals; C. J. Chapin, Chicago, president; H. A. Poppenhusen, vice-president and William Wilke, Jr., of Hammond, treasurer.

Paul Uhlick & Company, New York, capital \$25,000; manufacture all kinds of paints, chemicals, drugs, oils; Edw. C. Grossman, Wm. R. Bonfield, Albert C. Hoyt, Manhattan.

The Standard Chemical Company, Indianapolis, capital, \$35,000; to manufacture chemical compounds; A. P. Walker, Busch Hays, Louis Gorius.

PHARMACOPOEIA ADOPTS METRIC SYSTEM

The revised edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia which is now in preparation will make use of the metric system exclusively in its weights and measures. In order to aid in this transition from the customary system, the United States Bureau of Standards is preparing a circular on weights and measures for the pharmacist and physician.

This bureau has also furnished the committee on revision of the pharmacopoeia with a statement on the subject of the fineness of drug powders, giving definitions of the several degrees of fineness and the method to be used in their determination.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid	lb.	2.75	— 3.25	Valerate	lb.	— 5.50	Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial....ea.	— 3.75
Acetone	lb.	.45	— .47	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	
Acetone, pure, med.	lb.			Subgallate	lb.	3.00	Ergot, Russian .....	.75 — .79
Acetphenitidin	lb.	25.00	— 25.50	Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	Spanish .....	.85 — .89
Aconitine, 1/4 oz.	ea.		1.65	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			Ether Acetic, 95 p.c.	—
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	— .57	Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2	Ether, U.S.P. ....	.50 — .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70	Bordeaux Mixture-paste ..	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05 1/2	U.S.P. 1880 .....	.22 — .27
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70	— 2.72	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07 — .09	Washed .....	.18 — .26
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74	Bromide, bulk			Eucalyptol .....	.65 — .74
Denatured, 180 proof ..	gal.	.61	— .62	Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05	Formaldehyde .....	.11 — .12
188 proof	gal.	.60	— .62	Imported	lb.	.15	Fuller's Earth, pow'd....	100 lb. 1.05
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.66	— .67	Cadmium Bromide	lb.		Gelatin, silver .....	.60 — .63
97 p.c.	gal.	.71	— .72	Iodide	lb.		Gold .....	.75 — .80
Purified	gal.	1.00	— 1.02	Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	Glucose	100 lbs. 2.47 — 2.53
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk....	lb.	13.50 — 14.00	Glycerin, C.P., bulk....	— .57
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .30	Bromide	oz.	10.70 — 12.00	Drums and bbls. added.	
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29	Citrate	lb.	6.50	C.P., in cans	— .58
Meal	lb.	.28	— .29	Sulphate	oz.	.85 — .95	Dynamite, drums included.	.57 — .58
Alon	lb.	.87	— .92	Calcium Glycerophosphate ..	lb.	1.75	Saponification, loose .....	.46 — .47
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00	Hypophosphite	lb.	.76 — .78	Soap Lye, loose .....	.41 — .42
Metallic,	lb.	1.60	— 1.65	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30 — .35	Glycerrhizin Ammoniated ..	3.50 — 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.25	— .30	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	2.50	Gua Powder	2.00
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	— 15.00	Camphor, Am., refined, bbls.	lb.	.49 — .50	Grains of Paradise .....	.99 — 1.00
Grey	oz.	22.50	— 27.50	Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.50 — .51	Guaiac Wood, rasped....	.02 — .03
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. ..	lb.	.65	— .90	16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.51 1/2 — .52	Guaiacal, liquid	—
Benzoate	lb.	5.25	— 5.75	24's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.52 — .52 1/2	Guaiacal Carbonate	1.60 — 1.85
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30	32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.52 — .52 1/2	Salicylate	1.15 — 1.25
Bromide	lb.	4.50	— 4.51	Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.52 — .52 1/2	Guarana .....	.18 — .20
Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08 1/2 — .09		Japan, refined	lb.	.46 — .47	Haarlem Oil	2.35 — 2.70
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.26	— .30	Monobromated	lb.	4.45 — 4.50	Hexamethylenamine .....	.75 — .80
Fluoride	lb.	.45	— .50	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.55 — 1.60	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime....	.23 — .27
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.85	— 1.88	Powdered	lb.	1.45 — 1.50	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	.14 — .16
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.19	Russian	lb.	6.00 — 6.25	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross 7.25 — 21.00
Molybdate	lb.	5.50	— 5.50	Powdered	lb.	6.10 — 6.20	Hydroquinone	7.00 — 7.25
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— 19 1/2	Caramel	lb.	.45 — .50	Ichthyol	4.25 — 4.50
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30	Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06 — .14	Iodine, Resublimed	4.20 — 4.25
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30	Bisulphite	lb.	.07 — .13	Iodoform	4.55 — 4.60
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95	Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10 — 11 1/4	Iron Hypophosphite	1.60 — 1.70
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Castoreum	lb.	10.00 — 11.10	Perchloride .....	.17 — .22
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60	Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60 — .65	Sub-sulphate .....	.18 — .22
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.05 — .05 1/2	Isinglass, American .....	.18 — .22
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .12	Heavy	lb.	.04 — .05	Russian	7.45 — 7.95
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.60	— 4.65	Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.38 — 2.00	Kamala, U.S.P.	1.75 — 1.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter				Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04 — .05	Kaolin .....	.02 — .03
of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20	Wood, Hydrate	lb.	.03 1/2 — .05	Kola Nuts, West Indian....	.25 — .27
Needle	lb.	.45	— .46	Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15 — .24	Lanolin, hydrous	1.00 — 1.05
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent				Chloroform	lb.	.70 — .72	Anhydrous	1.40 — 1.45
Free sulphur	lb.	.46	— .47	Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25 — 6.50	Lead Carbonate, med. ....	.45 — .50
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .75	Cinchonidine Alk.,	oz.	Nominal	Chloride .....	.55 — .60
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	60.00	— 65.00	Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	Iodide	3.75 — 4.00
Area Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09 1/2	Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	Licorice, mass .....	.17 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .14	Cinchonine Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	Stick, domestic .....	.35 — .36
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19	Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	Foreign .....	.35 — .44
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55	Cinnabar	lb.	1.90 — 2.00	Lithium Benzoate	8.00 — 8.25
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	Civet	lb.	1.95 — 2.20	Carbonate	1.25 — 1.35
Arsenic, red	lb.			Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison).	lb.	.40 — .45	Salicylate	4.00 — 4.50
White	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2	Oleate	lb.	.80 — .90	London Purple	2.45 — 2.50
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	— 65.00	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk.	oz.	4.25 — 4.50	Lupulin, U. S. P.	1.25 — 1.50
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	— 60.00	Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	1.50	Regular	2.75 — 2.80
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26	Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.41 — .42	Lycopodium	1.65 — 1.70
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25	Boxes	lb.	.42 — .44	Salicylate	Nominal
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		.20	Fingers	lb.	.42 — .43	Oxide, heavy tech.	—
Chlorate	lb.			Codeine, alkaloid, bulk....	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	Sulphate, Epsom Salts, .	
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16	Ounces	oz.	6.35 — 8.40	Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	3.75 — 4.05
Peroxide	lb.			Eighths	oz.	6.55 — 8.60	Manganese Glycerophos.	— 4.50
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.65	— 1.70	Phosphate	oz.	6.35 — 6.55	Hypophosphite	1.60 — 1.75
St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	— 3.05	Sulphate	oz.	6.75 — 6.95	Peroxide .....	.70 — .75
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of				Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33 — .38	Sulphate .....	.45
almonds)	lb.			Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39 — .43	Manna, large flake	—
Benzene, steel bbls.	gal.	.23	— .26	Colocynth, Trieste, whole....	lb.	.21 — .25	Small flake .....	.85 — .90
Wood bbls.	gal.			Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60	Sorts .....	.38 — .39
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.90	— 1.00	Pulp	lb.	.61 — .65	Menthol, Japanese	3.15 — 3.25
90 per cent	gal.	.90	— .95	Spanish Apples	lb.	.50 — .55	Recryst.	4.90 — 4.95
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ..	lb.	.55 — .60	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs....	190.00 — 195.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00	Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	1.50	Bisulphate	2.74
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 2.95	Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79 — 1.00	Blue mass	1.55
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.50	— 3.52	Coumarin, refined	lb.	8.20 — 8.50	Powdered	1.57
Salicylate	lb.			Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.		Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	1.58
65%	lb.			Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.		50 p.c.	1.78
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	13.00 — 14.00	Calomel, American	3.08
Subiodide	lb.			Creosote carbonate	lb.		Corrosive Sublimite, cryst.	2.78
Tannate	lb.			Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.15 — 1.20	Powdered	2.73
				Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32 — .34	Red Precipitate	3.78 — 3.83
				Jeweler's large	lb.	.69 — .75	White Precipitate	3.78 — 3.83
				Small	lb.	.50 — .55	Methylene Blue	7.50 — 8.00
				French	lb.	.19 — .20	Metol	—
				Dextrin, imported, Potato....	lb.	.12 — .13	Milk Powder .....	.12 — .14
				Domestic Potato	lb.	.08 — .09 1/2	Mirbane Oil .....	.34 — .36
				Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55 — 2.65		
				Dragons Blood	lb.	.25 — .60		
				Reeds	lb.	.85 — .90		

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.35	— 5.50	Fowdered	lb.	3.80	— 3.95	Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25	
1-oz. vials	5.55	— 5.60	Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04	Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.75	— 5.80	Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.		.01½	— .02½	Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	— .35	
¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.80	— 5.85	Bromide	lb.		— 3.50	Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.50	
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	Glycerophosphate, 75%	lb.	1.25	— 1.50	Dilute	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	Hypophosphite	lb.	.78	— .80	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.08	Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55	Hypophosphorous, 50% ..	lb.	1.35	— 1.65
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.05	Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	— .20	U.S.P. 10%	lb.	.45	— .50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .25	Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06	Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12	Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06	— .07
Druggists	lb.	16.00	Dried	lb.	.20	— .28	Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½	Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	— .20
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.15	Salicylate	lb.	4.25	— 4.30	Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Balls	lb.	.15½	Sulphate, U.S.P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35	Oxalic, Cryst., casks ..	lb.	.67	— .68
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.18	— .19	Tungstate	lb.	1.50	— 1.50	Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate	lb.	.22	Spermacti	lb.	.23½	— .26	Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52	Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.		
Powdered	lb.	.10	Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50	Pyrogallol, resublimed ..	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Opium, cases	lb.	11.50	Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65	Crystal, bottles	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Jobbing lots	lb.	11.55	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48	Pyroigneous, purified ..	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.30	Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Granular	lb.	13.00	Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½	Salicylic	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .06½	Stearic	lb.	.13	— .15
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	Rice	lb.	.08	— .09½	Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .08
Papain	lb.	3.25	Wheat	lb.	.05	— .06	Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Papain	lb.	3.20	Storax, liquid	lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	1.01	— 1.06
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	2.50	— 3.00	Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25	Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .63
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .62
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. lb.	.03½	— .04	Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40	Second Hands	lb.	.76	— .77
Cream	lb.	.05½	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Trichloroacetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Lily white	lb.	.07½	Nitrate	lb.	.22	— .22½	Valeric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Snow white	lb.	.11½	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk. oz.		1.08	— 1.08				
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	Powder	lb.		— 1.05				
Phosphorus	lb.	.35	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.90	— 1.05				
Paste	lb.	.07	Sulphate	lb.	.90	— .91				
Pilocarpine	oz.	4.05	Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.16	— .18					
Piperidine	oz.	.80	Sulphonal	lb.	.50	— 1.10				
Piperin	oz.	.50	Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	— 16.00					
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.65	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	— 14.50				
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75				
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	Flour	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.45				
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	Flowers	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60				
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	Technical	lb.	.48	— .50				
C.P.	lb.	.75	Roll	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.40				
Bromide	lb.	.50	Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35				
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	Washed	lb.	.08	— .10				
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04				
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	Purified	lb.	.12	— .15				
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.40	Tamarinds	lb.	.03½	— .04				
Iodide, bulk	lb.	4.30	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25				
Lactophosphate	oz.		North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	.56	— .57				
Permanganate	lb.	1.85	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .56½				
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	Second hands	lb.	.55	— .57				
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .50				
C.P.	lb.	.60	Terpineol	lb.	1.05	— 1.20				
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	Thymol, crystals	lb.	12.00	— 13.50				
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	Iodide	lb.	9.75	— 10.00				
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		Tin, crystals	lb.	.32	— .33				
Quassia chips	lb.	.08	Bichloride	lb.	.15½	— .16				
Rasped	lb.	.07	Oxide	lb.	.60	— .62				
Powdered	lb.	.09	Toluol, pure	gal.	4.10	— 4.60				
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		Commercial	gal.	4.05	— 4.10				
50-oz. tins	oz.		Turmeric	lb.		— 1.20				
25-oz. tins	oz.		Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.98	— 1.20					
5-oz. tins	oz.		Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13				
1-oz. tins	oz.		Spirits, See Naval Stores.							
Second hands	oz.	.77	Vanillin	lb.	.57	— .59				
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.			— .56				
German	oz.	.50	Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25				
Java	oz.	.50	Med.	lb.	.30	— .35				
Resorcin	lb.		Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.19½	— .24				
Rose'lle Salt	lb.	.33½	Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14½				
Rose Water, triple dist., demij. lb.	.59	— .60	Iodide	lb.		— 5.50				
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75				
Saccharin	lb.	12.00	Oxide	lb.	.20	— .25				
Second hands	lb.	12.50	Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00				
Safral	lb.	.31	Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25				
Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.50	C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18				
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.70	Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .07				
Sandalwood	lb.	.10								
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	36.00	— 38.00								
Powdered	lb.	37.00								
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.85								
Powdered	lb.	2.00								
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.25½								
Silver Chloride	oz.	.55								
Nitrate	oz.	.38½								
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.38	— .40								
Oxide	oz.	.95								
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.15	— .16								
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10½								
Green, pure	lb.	.10½								
Ordinary	lb.	.08								
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½								
Ordinary	lb.	.08								
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11								
Caodylate	oz.	2.00								
Citrate	lb.	.70								
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	4.00								

Powdered		lb.	3.80	— 3.95
Bicarb, English		lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb.			.01½	— .02½
Bromide		lb.		— 3.50
Glycerophosphate, 75%		lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Hypophosphite		lb.	.78	— .80
Iodide		lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate, technical		lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.		lb.	.23	— .25
Phosphate, U.S.P.		lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized		lb.	.09	— .12
Dried		lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.		lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate		lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Sulphate, U.S.P.		100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35
Tungstate		lb.	1.50	— 1.50
Spermacti		lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.		lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.		lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.		lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.		lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl		lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Potato		lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered		lb.	.06½	— .06½
Rice		lb.	.08	— .09½
Wheat		lb.	.05	— .06
Storax, liquid		lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Strontium Acetate		lb.		— 1.25
Bromide		lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Iodide		oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate, U.S.P.		lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Nitrate		lb.	.22	— .22½
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk. oz.			1.08	— 1.08
Powder		lb.		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate		oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate		lb.	.90	— .91
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.		.16	— .18	
Sulphonal		lb.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.		15.00	— 16.00	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.		lb.	13.50	— 14.50
Sulphur, Com'l		100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75
Flour		100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.45
Flowers		100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
Technical		lb.	.48	— .50
Roll		100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.40
Precipitated (Lac)		lb.	.30	— .35
Washed		lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered		lb.	.02	— .04
Purified		lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds		lb.	.03½	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes		gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.		doz.	.56	— .57
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.		lb.	.55	— .56½
Second hands		lb.	.55	— .57
Terpin Hydrate		lb.	.50	— .50
Terpineol		lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Thymol, crystals		lb.	12.00	— 13.50
Iodide		lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tin, crystals		lb.	.32	— .33
Bichloride		lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide		lb.	.60	— .62
Toluol, pure		gal.	4.10	— 4.60
Commercial		gal.	4.05	— 4.10
Turmeric		lb.		— 1.20
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.		.98	— 1.20	
Artificial		lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.				
Vanillin		lb.	.57	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.				— .56
Gran.		lb.	.22	— .25
Med.		lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate		lb.	.19½	— .24
Chloride		lb.	.13	— .14½
Iodide		lb.		— 5.50
Metallic, C.P.		lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide		lb.	.20	— .25
Permanganate		lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate		lb.		— 3.25
C.P.		lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate		lb.	.06	— .07

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.		.09	— .10	
Glacial, 99 p.c. carbonyls.....lb.		.50	— .51	
Benzoic, from gum				
Synthetic		lb.		
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.		lb.	.10½	— .14
Powdered		lb.	.11	— .13
Butyric, Tech. abs.		lb.	2.20	— 2.30
60%		lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Camphoric		lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.		1.10	— 1.22	
bottles		lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamic		lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chrysophanic		lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Citric, crystals		lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....gal.		.75	— 1.18	
Chromic, 85%		lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Formic, Conc.		lb.	.75	— 1.00

Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.		1.20	— 1.25	
Glycerophosphoric		lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz.		.25	— .35	
Hydrobromic, Conc.		lb.	2.50	
Dilute		lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.		lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50% ..		lb.	1.35	— 1.65
U.S.P. 10%		lb.	.45	—

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	Artificial	lb.	6.40	7.85
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	Peach kernel	lb.	.46	.90
Amber, crude	lb.	1.65	Rectified	lb.	1.05	1.15
Anise	lb.	2.65	Bay	lb.	3.35	3.50
Bergamot	lb.	4.20	Bois de Rose	lb.	2.85	3.00
Synthetic	lb.	.55	Cade	lb.	1.00	1.10
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.			Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	lb.	.17	.19
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	3.45	3.50
Caraway	lb.	2.75	Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.....lb.	1.20	1.25	
Lead Free	lb.	1.35	Cedar Leaf	lb.	.52	.55
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.			Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.49	.50
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	1.00	Java	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.45	Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.10
Bottles	lb.	1.55	Coriander	lb.	.95	1.25
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	Croton	lb.	3.20	3.25
Coriander	lb.	.95	Cubeb	lb.	6.25	6.50
Croton	lb.	3.20	Cumin	lb.	1.00	1.05
Cubeb	lb.	6.25	Erigeron	lb.	.60	.70
Cumin	lb.	1.00	Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	.80
Erigeron	lb.	.60	California	lb.	4.00	4.50
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.50	4.50
California	lb.	.60	Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.10	3.50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	Bourbon	lb.	3.25	3.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.50	Turkish	lb.	1.55	1.75
Bourbon	lb.	3.10	Gingergrass	lb.	6.50	6.80
Turkish	lb.	3.25	Ginger	lb.	.55	.70
Gingergrass	lb.	1.55	Hemlock	lb.	5.50	6.70
Ginger	lb.	6.50	Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	5.95	7.50
Hemlock	lb.	.55	Twice rect.	lb.	.75	1.10
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	5.50	Wood	lb.	3.35	4.00
Twice rect.	lb.	5.95	Lavender Flowers	lb.	.95	1.20
Wood	lb.	.75	Spike	lb.	.60	.75
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.35	Garden	lb.	.90	1.10
Spike	lb.	.95	Lemon	lb.	.75	1.00
Garden	lb.	.60	Lemongrass	lb.	3.00	3.25
Lemon	lb.	.90	Limes, expressed	lb.	2.50	2.75
Lemongrass	lb.	.75	Distilled	lb.	2.75	3.00
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	Linaloe	lb.	1.35	1.40
Distilled	lb.	2.50	Mace, expressed	lb.	.95	1.00
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	Distilled	lb.	22.00	22.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.95	Mustard, natural	lb.	18.00	19.00
Distilled	lb.		Artificial	lb.	38.00	40.00
Malefern	lb.		Neroli, bigarade	lb.	44.50	50.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00	Artificial	lb.	20.00	25.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	Nutmeg	lb.	.95	1.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	38.00	Orange, bitter	lb.	1.95	2.05
Petal	lb.	44.50				
Artificial	lb.	20.00				
Nutmeg	lb.	.95				
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.95				

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.	.09	— .10
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.	.50	— .51
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—
Synthetic	lb.	—
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.10½ — .14
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .13
Butyric, Tech. abs.	lb.	2.20 — 2.30
60%	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Camphoric	lb.	4.25 — 4.35
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	1.10	— 1.25
bottles	lb.	1.22 — 1.24
Cinnamic	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64 — .65
Citric, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75 — 1.18
Chromic, 85%	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.75 — 1.00

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Sweet	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .25
Patchouli	lb.		
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Bottles	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.		
Rhodium	lb.		— 2.25
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.00	— 14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.00	— 4.00
Rosemary	lb.	.70	— .80
Saffron	lb.	.33	— .34
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
West Indian	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.24	— .26
Savin	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Spruce	lb.	.45	— .55
Tansy	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
White, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	3.10	— 3.45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.45
Ylang Ylang, Bombay	lb.	15.00	— 24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	— 35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	— 25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.66	— .70
South American	lb.	.70	— .75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .85
Peru	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .48

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .32
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .22
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.07	— .09
Bayberry	lb.	.08	— .09
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.15	— .16
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.90	— .91
Calisaya	lb.	.20	— .29
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.09	— .11
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.30	— .31
Siftings	lb.	.14	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.29	— .30
Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.29	— .30
Broken	lb.	.26	— .26 1/2
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	24 1/2	— .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Maracabo, yellow, pow'd	lb.	.14	— .17
Condurango	lb.	.25	— .29
Coto	lb.	.18	— .20
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Crimp	lb.	.05	— .06
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Elm, grinding	lb.	.07	— .09
Ordinary, bds.	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereum	lb.	.34	— .40
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/2
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05	— .06
Sweet	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.29 1/2	— .30
Quebracho	lb.	.49 1/2	— .50
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .14
Select	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15 1/2
Simaruba	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16
Crushed	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.29	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
White Poplar	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2

Wild Cherry	lb.	.04 1/2	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03	— .04

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.20	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.17	— .19
St. John's Bread	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.64	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.55	— 4.70
Cuts	lb.	3.00	— 3.90
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.40	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04	— .05
Horse Nettle, dry	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13 1/2
Juniper	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/2
Laurel	lb.	.10	— .12
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2
Sloe	lb.	.74	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75

Chamomile, German

Belgian	lb.		
Hungarian	lb.	.70	— .75
Roman	lb.	.33	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.53	— .60
Clover Tops	lb.	.13 1/2	— .15
Dogwood	lb.		
Elder	lb.	.14	— .15
Insect, open	lb.		
Closed	lb.		
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.25 1/2	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .45
Koussou	lb.		
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.38	— .39
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Mullein	lb.		
Orange	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ox-Eye Daisy	lb.		— .05 1/2
Patchouli	lb.	.35	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .50
Saffron, American	lb.	1.34	— 1.36
Valencia	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.		

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.08 1/2	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Balmory	lb.	.06 1/2	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.07	— .09
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .15
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .12
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.17 1/2	— .19 1/2
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		
Truxillo	lb.	.35 1/2	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.58	— .59
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damia	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Dandelion	lb.	.26	— .22
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08
Digitalis	lb.	.87	— .90
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.40	— .41
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.07	— .08
Hernand, German	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Russian	lb.	.80	— .85
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.14	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .25
Jaborandi	lb.	.16	— .18
Laurel	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.04 1/2	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.20	— .21
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Matico	lb.	.35	— .36
Marjoram, German	lb.	.40	— .45
French	lb.	.14	— .15 1/2
Pennyroyal	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Peppermint, American	lb.	.13	— .15

German	lb.	.35	— .39
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .11
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .12
Pulsatilla	lb.		
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.06	— .08
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Rosemary	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Rue	lb.	.45	— .47
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.50	— .52
Rubbed	lb.	.50	— .51
Grinding	lb.	.42	— .43
Greek	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Spanish	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.49	— .55
Half Leaf	lb.	.40	— .46
Siftings	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Tinnevely	lb.	.17	— .32
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw vine	lb.	.07 1/2	— .10
Skullcap	lb.	.16	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.18	— .19
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .28
Tansy	lb.	.07 1/2	— .09 1/2
Thyme	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/2
Water Pepper	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	— .09

ROOTS

Aconit. English	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
German	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .29
Alkanet	lb.	.75	— .78
Althia, cut	lb.	.55	— .58
Whole	lb.	.50	— .52
Angelica, American	lb.	.14 1/2	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.		
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.06	— .07
Bermuda	lb.	.48	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Bamboo Brier	lb.		— .05
Beefroot	lb.		— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.00	— 2.02
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.12
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11
Beth	lb.		— .19
Bitter	lb.		— .18
Blood	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag	lb.	.10 1/2	— .12
Bryonia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Burdock	lb.	.30	— .32
American	lb.	.32	— .33
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Unbleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Blue	lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	1.23	— 1.25
Colombo	lb.	.22	— .25
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .18
Culver's	lb.	.08 1/2	— .10
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29 1/2	— .32
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Echinacea	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17 1/2
Elecampane	lb.	.15	— .16
Galangal	lb.	.09	— .10
Gelsemium	lb.	.04	— .05
Gentian	lb.	.29	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .22
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cranesbill	lb.	.04	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.35	— .50
Hellebore, white	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Black	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11 1/2
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Rio	lb.		
Jalap, whole	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19 1/2
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.25	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb.	.52	—	.55	Sabadilla (whole).....lb.	.20	—	.21	Sulphate, foreign.....100 lbs.	—	3.75
Selected.....lb.	.24	—	.25	Stavesacre.....lb.	—	—	—	Domestic.....100 lbs.	—	3.75
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Stramonium.....lb.	.09½	—	.12	Barium, chloride.....100 lbs.	5.00	—
Lovage, Am.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	—	—	—	Barytes, floated, cream.....ton	19.00	—
Manaca.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Kombe.....lb.	—	—	—	Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	.08	—
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Sunflower, large.....lb.	.08½	—	.09	Calcium Acetate, crude.....100 lbs.	3.50	—
Musk, Russian.....lb.	2.00	—	2.05	Small.....lb.	.05¼	—	.05¼	Carbide.....100 lbs.	3.50	—
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.14½	—	.16	Turner, Aleppo.....lb.	—	—	—	Carbonate.....ton	.04	—
Verona.....lb.	.11	—	.12	Madras.....lb.	—	—	—	Chloride, solid.....ton	—	11.78
Fingers.....lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Worm, American.....lb.	.09	—	.09½	Granulated.....ton	—	14.78
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.15½	—	.16	Levant.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Sulphate.....100 lbs.	17.00	—
Pellitory.....lb.	.29½	—	.32	GUMS						
Pink, true.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Aloe, Barbados.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.16	—
Pleurisy.....lb.	.12	—	.13	Cape.....lb.	.08	—	.09	Copperas, f.o.b. works.....100 lbs.	.75	—
Poke.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Curacao, cases.....lb.	.13½	—	.14	Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.40	—
Rhatany.....lb.	.80	—	.81	Socotrine.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.40	—
Rhubarb, Chinese.....lb.	.80	—	.82	Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—
High, dried.....lb.	.21	—	.22	Seconds.....lb.	.27	—	.29	Sulphate.....100 lbs.	20.00	—
Chips.....lb.	.20	—	.21	Sorts, white.....lb.	.30	—	.31	Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	3.45	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.32	Refined.....gal.	5.25	—
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.39	—	.42	Granulated.....lb.	.27	—	.28	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.....lb.	.06	—
Mexican.....lb.	.10½	—	.11	Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	.29½	—	.30	48 p.c., in carboys.....lb.	.06½	—
Senega, Northern.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.....lb.	.11¼	—
Southern.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	—	1.00	White cryst.....lb.	.13¼	—
Serpentaria.....lb.	.35	—	.37	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	—	1.15	Broken Cakes.....lb.	.12½	—
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.18	—	.19½	Benzoins, Siam.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Granulated.....lb.	.13¼	—
Snake, Canada, natural.....lb.	.18	—	.19	Sumatra.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.13¼	—
Stripped.....lb.	.28	—	.31	Catechu.....lb.	—	—	—	Arsenate.....lb.	.08½	—
Spikenard.....lb.	.10½	—	.11	Chicle, Mexican.....lb.	.64	—	.70	Nitrate.....lb.	.16½	—
Squaw Vine.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Euphorbium.....lb.	.20	—	.21	Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	—	.07¼
Squill.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Red, American.....lb.	—	.07¼
Stillingia.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Galbanum.....lb.	.64	—	.70	Foreign.....lb.	.09	—
Stone.....lb.	.04	—	.06	Gamboge.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	White, Basic Carb., Amer.,	—	—
Turkey Corn.....lb.	—	—	—	Guaiac.....lb.	.25	—	.26	dry.....lb.	—	.07
Unicorn fable (helonias).....lb.	.39	—	.41	Hemlock.....lb.	.85	—	.95	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	.08
True (Aletris).....lb.	.21	—	.23	Kino.....lb.	.39	—	.44	English.....lb.	.11½	—
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	—	—	—	Locust.....lb.	.25	—	.30	White, Basic Sulphate.....lb.	—	.06¼
English.....lb.	.69	—	.71	Mastic.....lb.	.46	—	.47	Muriatic acid,		
German.....lb.	—	—	—	Myrrh, select.....lb.	.20	—	.21	18 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02¼	—
Veratrum Viride.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Sorts.....lb.	.16	—	.18	20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.02¼	—
Vervain.....lb.	.15	—	.16½	Siftings.....lb.	.16	—	.18	22 deg. carboys.....lb.	.03	—
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.07	—	.07½	Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Nitric acid,		
Yellow Parilla.....lb.	—	—	.08	Sorts.....lb.	.12	—	.16	36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—
SEEDS				Tears.....lb.	.18	—	.20	38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—
Angelica.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Sandarac.....lb.	.21	—	.25	40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	—
Anise, Levant.....lb.	.12	—	.12½	Senegal, picked.....lb.	.19	—	.22	42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08½	—
Spanish.....lb.	.14	—	.14½	Sorts.....lb.	.17	—	.19	Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.....lb.	.06	—
Star.....lb.	.23	—	.25	Spruce.....lb.	.65	—	.75	38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	—
Annatto.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Thus.....lb.	8.00	—	8.25	40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06¼	—
Spanish.....lb.	.20	—	.21	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first.....lb.	2.70	—	2.75	42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08	—
Canary, Spanish.....lb.	—	—	.06	Seconds.....lb.	2.15	—	2.20	Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.35	—
Dutch.....lb.	.06	—	.06½	Thirds.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	True Dental.....bbl.	—	2.25
Smyrna.....lb.	—	—	—	Turkey, firsts.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Potash, Bichromate.....lb.	.73	—
South American.....lb.	.05	—	.05¼	Seconds.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Carbonate, calc.....lb.	.90	—
Caraway.....lb.	.16	—	.16½	Thirds.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Caustic.....lb.	.75	—
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	.85	—	1.30	WAXES						
Ceylon, green.....lb.	.52	—	.55	Bayberry.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.65	—
Decorticated.....lb.	—	—	—	Bees, white.....lb.	.45	—	.49	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—
Celery.....lb.	.32	—	.33	Yellow, crude.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	4.75	—
Colchicum.....lb.	1.02	—	1.05	Refined.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Prussiate, red.....lb.	5.25	—
Conium.....lb.	.09¼	—	.14½	Candelilla.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Yellow.....lb.	1.80	—
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07	Carnauba, Flor.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Saltpetre, crude		
Bleached, domestic.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07	No. 1.....lb.	.40	—	.42	Refined.....lb.	.35	—
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	—	—	—	No. 2.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,		
Levant.....lb.	—	—	—	No. 3.....lb.	.25	—	.27	basis of 48 p.c. car	—	—
Mogador.....lb.	—	—	—	Ceresin, yellow.....lb.	.12	—	.15	lots.....100 lbs.	—	—
Morocco.....lb.	.30	—	.31	White.....lb.	.16	—	.18	in bbls.....100 lbs.	—	—
Dill.....lb.	.08	—	.08½	Japan.....lb.	.19	—	.20	Bichromate.....lb.	.63	—
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Montan, crude.....lb.	—	—	—	Bisulphate.....lb.	—	—
Italian.....lb.	.15	—	.15¼	Bleached.....lb.	—	—	—	Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.100 lbs.	1.10	—
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.17½	—	.18	Ozokerite, crude, brown.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b.	—	—
French.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Green.....lb.	—	—	—	works, drums.....100 lbs.	—	6.25
Flax, whole.....bbl.	8.40	—	8.50	Refined, white.....lb.	—	—	—	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	—	—
Ground.....lb.	.04¼	—	.05¼	Refined, yellow.....lb.	—	—	—	100 lbs.....lb.	—	6.25
Foenugreek.....lb.	.03¼	—	.04¼	Paraffin, refined, domestic.....lb.	.05	—	.08	Nitrate.....lb.	.17	—
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07	Foreign.....lb.	—	—	—	Chlorate.....lb.	.34	—
Russian.....lb.	.04¼	—	.04¼	Heavy Chemicals						
Henbane.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	—	Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	—	.40
Job's Tears, white.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	—	Hyposulphate, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.70	—
Larkspur.....lb.	.24	—	.25	works, 48 p.c. b.....100 lbs.	—	—	—	Kegs.....100 lbs.	2.85	—
Lobelia.....lb.	.21	—	.24	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.55	Prussiate.....lb.	1.26	—
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03¼	—	.03¼	Lump.....100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.45	Silicate.....lb.	.02	—
Hulled.....lb.	.06¼	—	.06¼	Powdered.....100 lbs.	5.70	—	10.00	Cryst.....lb.	—	—
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	.16	—	.17	Potash, ground.....100 lbs.	5.10	—	5.35	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.75	—
California, brown.....lb.	.16	—	.16¼	Lump.....100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.25	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	.02	—
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.15	—	.16	Powdered.....100 lbs.	—	—	—	60 p.c.....lb.	.04½	—
Dutch.....lb.	.19½	—	.20	Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	—	—	—	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	4.50	—
English, yellow.....lb.	.19¼	—	.20	Alumina, Sulph., low.....100 lbs.	3.00	—	4.00	60 deg.....per 100 lbs.	—	4.75
German, yellow.....lb.	Nominal	—	—	High grade.....100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50	Sulphuric Acid.....lb.	.02	—
Bombay.....lb.	.11½	—	.12	Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	.25	—	.26	66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	—
Parsley.....lb.	.20½	—	.22	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carlb.	.04¼	—	.05	Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	—
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.32	—	.33	20 deg., carboys.....lb.	.03¼	—	.03¼	Oilum.....100 lbs.	2.50	—
Turkish.....lb.	.29	—	.31	18 deg., carboys.....lb.	.02¼	—	.03	Dyestuffs		
Pumpkin.....lb.	.08	—	.09	16 deg., carboys.....lb.	.02¼	—	.02¼	Albumen, Egg.....lb.	.80	—
Quince, select.....lb.	.80	—	.81	Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.06¼	—	.07	Blood.....lb.	.30	—
Rape.....lb.	.05½	—	.05½	Granulated, white.....lb.	.08½	—	.09½	Alumina, Chloride.....lb.	—	4.00
Japanese.....lb.	.06½	—	.07	Lump.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Alizarine.....lb.	—	—
								Aniline Oil, in drums.....lb.	.85	—

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Salts	lb.	—	—
Anatto, fine	lb.	.44	.60
Seed	lb.	.16½	.17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.45	.55
65 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Camwood	lb.	.17	.20
Carmine, No. 40.	lb.	4.50	6.00
Cochineal	lb.	.75	.85
Powdered	lb.	.77	.87
Cudbear, French	lb.	.30	.40
Concentrated	lb.	.42	.60
English	lb.	.20	.25
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13	.20
Boxes	lb.	.15	.25
Divi-Divi	ton	57.00	60.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	.80
Eosine	lb.	9.00	10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	30.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.15	.18
Hyperic Wood, Chipped.	lb.	.10	.13
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	4.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.05
Karpahs	lb.	2.60	3.00
Madras	lb.	1.45	1.50
Synthetic (J)	lb.	1.97	—
Powdered	lb.	1.36	1.38
Iron Nitrate, commercial.	lb.	.02¾	.03
True	lb.	.04¾	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	—	—
Radders, Dutch	lb.	.24	.26
Myrobalans	ton	57.00	61.00
Nigrosin	lb.	2.25	2.50
Nuttgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.60	.70
Chinese	lb.	.34	.49
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	ton	35.00	44.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	2.00	2.50
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	.16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.90	1.95
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28 p.c.	ton	77.00	80.00
Tannic Acid	ton	.12	.13
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11½	.12
Aleppu	lb.	.09	.11
China	lb.	.09	.11
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14½	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.	lb.	.33	.37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Hardwood	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Fustic	lb.	.05	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	.08
Logwood	lb.	.09	.15
Red Saunders	lb.	.11	.14

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	.41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	.46
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	.38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.18	.25
Borneo	lb.	.16	.20
Mangrove	lb.	.15	.15
Fustic	lb.	.35	.40
Gall	lb.	.20	.21
Hematin Extract—	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.85	1.00
Spot lots	lb.	.06½	.06
Hemlock	lb.	.28	.32
Indigo	lb.	—	—
Logwood, 51 deg.—	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.75	.85
Spot lots	lb.	—	.15
Mangrove	lb.	—	—
Oak	lb.	—	—
Ossage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	.25	.35
Paste	lb.	—	—
Palmetto	lb.	.20	.24
Persian Berry	lb.	.13½	.16
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.10½	.11
51 deg.	lb.	.08½	.09½
42 deg.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron (bark)—	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	.25	.30
Yellow	lb.	—	.25
Sumac	lb.	.13	.17

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	.62
Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	.61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.	gal.	115.00	120.00
Norwegian	gal.	120.00	150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	.07½
English	lb.	.07	.08½
French	lb.	—	—

German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.09½	.10
Lard, prime, winter.	gal.	.94	.96
Off Prime	gal.	.85	.87
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.80	.82
No. 1	gal.	.77	.79
No. 2	gal.	.75	.77
Menhaden, North. crude.	gal.	—	—
South, crude	lb.	—	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.53	.55
Light, strained	gal.	.55	.57
Yellow bl'ched, winter.	gal.	.57	.58
White, bleached, winter.	gal.	.59	.61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.97	.98
30 deg, cold test	gal.	.93	.94
40 deg, cold test	gal.	.85	.87
Prime	gal.	.81	.82
Dark	gal.	.75	.76
Oleo Oil	lb.	.09	.12
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
Jaw	gal.	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07	.07½
Saponified	lb.	.08	.09
Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.07½	.08
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—
38 deg, cold test	gal.	.75	.76
45 deg, cold test	gal.	.73	.74
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	.72	.73
Stearic, single pressed.	lb.	.13	.13½
Double pressed	lb.	.14	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.82	.83
Prime	gal.	.80	.81
Whale, natural winter.	gal.	.57	.58
Bleached	gal.	.59	.60
Extra bleached, winter.	gal.	.61	.62
Copra	lb.	.14	.14½

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	.29
Cases	lb.	.20	.28
No. 3	lb.	.19	.27
Chaumont	lb.	1.40	1.50
Cocao Oil, Cochiti	lb.	.17	.18
Ceylon	lb.	.16	.17
Corn, refined	100-lb.	11.10	11.15
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Summer, white	lb.	.11	.12
Winter	lb.	.10½	.11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	.72	.74
Linseed, raw, car lots.	gal.	.77	.78
5 bbl. lots	gal.	.78	.79
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.	gal.	.79	.80
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.	gal.	.80	.81
Mustard	gal.	1.10	1.12
Olive, denatured	gal.	.94	.95
Foots	lb.	.12	.13
U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	2.35
Malaga, yellow	lb.	1.10	1.15
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.18	.19
Commercial	lb.	.15	.16
Prime, red	lb.	.16	.17
Palm, kernel	lb.	.16	.16½
Peanut Oil, white	gal.	.75	.79
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.80	.84
Yellow	lb.	.75	.76
Poppy	lb.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	—
Blown	gal.	—	—
Refined	gal.	—	—
Resin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	.31
Second	lb.	.40	.41
Third	lb.	.50	.51
Sesame	lb.	1.10	1.12
Soya Bean, English	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Manchurian	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	.45
Commercial	lb.	.30	.35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test.	gal.	.13½	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test.	gal.	.13	.14
Summer	gal.	.12	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	.25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	.20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, Gravity	gal.	.20	.21
Gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity.	gal.	.26	.27
90@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	.17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	.15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered.	gal.	.18	.19
No. 2	gal.	.16	.17

No. 3	gal.	.15	.16
No. 4	gal.	.13	.14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.54½	.55
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	5.75
Rosin, com. to g'd. 280-lb. bbls.	5.10	5.15	5.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	.31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	.30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	.31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	.27
Second orange	lb.	.25	.26
T. N.	lb.	.23½	.24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	.23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	.31
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	.26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.31	.32

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1.	lb.	.26	.27
Canton, rolls	lb.	.16½	.17
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.60	.61
Cassia, Japan	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.16	.17
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	.20
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	.31
Mombassa	lb.	.40	.41
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	.26
Penang	lb.	.35	.36
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	.17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	.19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15½	.16
African	lb.	.11	.11½
Cochin	lb.	.12	.13
Japan	lb.	.09	.09½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.68	.68
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.61	.61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.30	.31
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.30	.30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.19½	.19½
White	lb.	.24	.24½
Pimento	lb.	.05½	.06½

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton	—	—
Mills, New Orleans	30.00	—	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	—	—
Montgomery	30.50	—	—
New Orleans	30.50	—	—
Corn Meal	30.60	—	—
Linseed Cake	30.00	—	—
Meal	35.00	—	—

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City, 280-lb. bbls.	—	2.13	—
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	1.34
Turk's Island—	—	—	—
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	.84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.60	.70

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	—	—	—
Prime	gal.	.37	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.19	.21
Sugar Syrup, common.	gal.	.19	.21
Medium	lb.	.23	.24
Fancy	lb.	.27	.28
Honey—	—	—	—
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	.12
Extracted	lb.	.06	.08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.21	2.22

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	.17
Bahia	lb.	.15½	.16½
Cuban	lb.	.16	.16½
Trinidad	lb.	.15½	.16½
Haiti	lb.	.14	.15
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	.21

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Amer. Nat'l	Fed. War	
Powdered	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
XXXX	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
Confectioners' A	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
Standard gran.	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
Fine gran.	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90

Pharmaceutical Conventions

- Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association, Gadsden, Ala., June 21. Secretary, W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- Arizona Pharmaceutical Association, Phoenix, Ariz., December 13, 1916. Secretary, Thomas E. Thorpe, Phoenix.
- Arkansas Association of Pharmacists at Little Rock, Ark., May 9, 10, 11, 1916 (tentative). Secretary, Mary A. Fein, Little Rock.
- Colorado Pharmacal Association at Estes Park, June 20-23, 1916. Charles J. Clayton, secretary, 1775 Humboldt street, Denver.
- California Pharmaceutical Association, Los Angeles, Cal., June 21-22-23, 1916. K. B. Bowerman, secretary, 238 Stockton street, San Francisco.
- Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association at Shoreham, Morris Cove. Date not set. Secretary, P. J. Garvin, Bethel, Conn.
- District of Columbia Retail Druggists Association at National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1916. Secretary, Charles J. Fuhrmann, 8th and E. Capitol, Washington, D. C.
- Delaware Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, Miss Nora V. Brendell, 8th and West streets, Wilmington.
- Florida State Pharmaceutical Association at Tampa, Fla., June 21-22, 1916. Secretary, J. H. Haughton, Palatka, Fla.
- Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, at Atlanta, Ga., June 6-7, 1916. Secretary, T. A. Cheatham.
- Idaho State Pharmaceutical Association at Ketchum, Idaho, June 19, 20, 21, 1916. Secretary, D. S. Whitehead, Boise.
- Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, at Springfield, June 6, 7, 8, 1916. Secretary, W. B. Day, 74 East 12th street, Chicago.
- Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, at Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, W. F. Werner, 2202 E. 10th street, Indianapolis.
- Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, at Iowa City, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, Al Falkenheimer, Algona, Iowa.
- Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, at Kansas City, May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, D. Von Riesen, Marysville.
- Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, at Olympia Springs, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary J. W. Gayle, Ann street and Broadway, Frankfort.
- Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, at Baton Rouge, May 16, 17, 1916. Cor. Secretary, M. Gastreix, New Orleans.
- Maine Pharmaceutical Association, at Augusta, June 28, 29, 30, 1916. Secretary, M. L. Porter, Danforth, Me.
- Manufacturing Perfumers Association of the United States, in New York, May 8, 9 and 10, Hotel Biltmore. Secretary, Walter J. Mueller, 307 Broadway, New York.
- Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, E. F. Kelly, Lombard and Green streets, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, James F. Guerin, 236 Front street, Worcester, Mass.
- Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, at Detroit, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, D. D. Alton, Fremont, Mich.
- Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association, at Meridian, Miss., June 13-14, 1916. Secretary, Miss Flora Scarborough, Laurel, Miss.
- Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Excelsior Springs, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1916. Secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion place, St. Louis.
- Montana State Pharmaceutical Association, at Missoula, Mont. No date set. Secretary, J. A. Riedel, Boulder, Col.
- Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association, at Hastings, Neb., June 13, 14, 15, 1916. Secretary, J. G. McBride, University place.
- New Hampshire State Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, Eugene Sullivan, Concord, N. H.
- New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, at Long Branch, N. J. No date set. Secretary, F. C. Stutzlen, 10 Park avenue, Elizabeth.
- New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., the third week in June. Secretary, Edward S. Dawson, 125 S. Salina street, Syracuse.
- North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, at Wrightsville, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill.
- North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, at Fargo, probably first Tuesday in August. Secretary, W. S. Parker, Lisbon, N. D.
- Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, at Cedar Point on Lake Erie, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 1916. Secretary, T. D. Wetterstroem, 3935 Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati.
- Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association, at Sulphur, Okla., May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, A. W. Woodmancy, Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, at Reading, Pa., June 21, 22, 23, 1916. Secretary, David J. Reese, 1645 Huntingdon street, Philadelphia.
- Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, E. O. Swindells, 910 Manton avenue, Providence.
- South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, at Mitchell, S. D., August 8, 9, 10, 11, 1916. Secretary, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids, S. D.
- Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, at Chattanooga, on Signal Mountain, July 11, 12, 13, 1916. T. J. Shannon, 7 Main street, Sharon, Tenn.
- Texas Pharmaceutical Association, at Fort Worth, May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, W. H. Cousins, 1804 Jackson street, Dallas.
- Utah State Pharmaceutical Association, at Logan, probably June 27-28, 1916. Secretary, Charles Van Dyke, 253-56th street, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont Pharmaceutical Association, St. Albans, Vt., June 26, 27, 28, 1916. Secretary, Percy F. Bearse, Brandon, Vt.

Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, at Mountain Lake, Giles County, third Tuesday in June. Secretary, E. L. Brandis, room 8, Capitol building, Richmond.

Washington State Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, Professor A. W. Linton, Col. of Ph., U. of Washington, Seattle.

West Virginia State Pharmaceutical Association, at Webster Springs about the second week in June. Secretary, Prof. Chas. H. Rogers, Univ. of W. Va.

Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, at Wausau, Wis., July 18, 19, 20, 21, 1916. Secretary, E. G. Kaeuber, Milwaukee, Wis.

Business Changes and Trade Notes

Raleigh, N. C.—Jack Cussons bid in the store formerly operated by J. P. Moore, at the corner of Martha & McDowell streets, for approximately \$3,000. This bid was confirmed by Judge George W. Conner upon the recommendation of the receiver, Willard L. Dowell. Several well-known local druggists examined the property and stated that in their opinion the sale was an exceptionally good one, and affidavits to that effect were attached to the report of Mr. Dowell asking for the confirmation of the sale.

Omaha, Neb.—Joe Merritt, a prominent druggist, has leased the two largest storerooms in the new Rose building, on Sixteenth street. Alterations are to be made immediately and the new store is expected to be in operation in a few months. This is another step by the Merritt Brothers, in their establishment of a chain of stores. They already own the drug store at Twentieth and Farnam and but recently sold the Merritt Miller hotel pharmacy.

Ogden City, Utah—Thomas H. Carr has sold his drug store located at Twenty-fifth street and Grant avenue to his son, Eugene Carr. Mr. Carr expects to make an extensive tour through the Southern States and possibly to Cuba before returning to Ogden City to engage in another line of business. Eugene Carr is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and has been associated in business with his father since leaving school.

Wilmington, N. C.—D. A. Elvington, of the drug firm of Elvington & Mintz, has bought the interests of his partner M. F. Mintz. It is understood that Mr. Mintz is to retire from the drug field. Harry E. Payne is to enlarge his operations in the drug field. The contract has been let for a handsome \$7,000 store for the Payne Drug Company, with two living apartments above.

Hopewell, Va.—Elder Brothers, who own a drug store and hospital here, are to open a store at DuPont City. The building is now in course of construction, and it is understood that soon a hospital will also be built for them in DuPont. Heretofore DuPont had to depend upon Hopewell for such facilities.

Louisville, Ky.—Schreiber & Howard Drug Company is to be the new name of the store formerly owned by Wallace Glynn at East Fourth and Market streets. The members of the firm are A. T. Schreiber of Indianapolis and A. H. Howard of Louisville.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank Senft has removed from his old stand at Wentworth avenue and Thirty-first street to Leland and Kedzie avenues. He has taken his stock of drugs along, but has disposed of his fixtures and soda fountain to Joseph Weinstein.

Denver, Colo.—William F. Thebus, former secretary of the Colorado State Board of Pharmacy, has allied himself with the John A. Martin Drug Company. The store is to be moved to a new location, the corner of Fifteenth and Curtis.

Denver, Colo.—Chas. Paul has moved his store to Nineteenth and California streets.

TO MAKE BLEACHING CHEMICALS

The Oswegatchi Chemical Company, Gouverneur, N. Y., has completed the installation of the necessary equipment, and is ready to begin the manufacture of bleaching liquid and bleaching powder. The process of manufacture involves the electrolysis method and the process is patented. About three and a half tons of material will be manufactured daily. The officers are V. P. Abbott, president; F. H. Haile, vice-president; A. H. Abbott, secretary; L. W. Burdick, treasurer; J. H. Abbott, general manager, and E. A. Allen, superintendent.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds.....lb.	.45	— .50
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .70
Sorts.....lb.	.36	— .38
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.38	— .40
Acetanilid.....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.70	— .75
Technical.....lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphate, 16-oz. cans incl.....ea.	3.50	— 3.75
2-oz.....ea.	1.40	— 1.40
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz.	5.25	— 5.25
Acetphenetid, U. S. P.....lb.	24.00	— 26.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	— .24
C. P. Glacial, 99 1/2%.....lb.	.58	— .65
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.40	— .60
From Toluol.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Boric acid, cryst.....lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .24
Impalp.....lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	2.70	— 2.70
Cacodylic.....oz.	2.00	— 2.00
Camphoric.....lb.	4.45	— 4.75
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.27	— 1.37
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	— .15
1-lb.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
C. P.....oz.	.25	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	— .50
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	— .35
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	— .30
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.71	— .72
Less than keg.....lb.	.80	— .82
Granulated.....lb.	.85	— .90
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Gallic.....oz.	.15	— .17
1/4, 1/2 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	— .50
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	— .50
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	— .50
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 45 p.c., in gut. pch., bot.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50
52 p.c., ceres, bt.....lb.	—	— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent.....oz.	.12	— .12
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic.....oz.	.90	— .90
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.14	— .22
lb.....lb.	2.00	— 2.60
Dilute.....oz.	.05	— .07
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	7.00	— 11.50
Muriatic, conc., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4 1/2 c.)).....lb.	.09	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg carboy.....lb.	—	— .09 1/2
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg. carboy.....lb.	.10	— .11
38 deg. less.....lb.	.13	— .19
C.P. carboy.....lb.	.12	— .12
C. P., less.....lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Boric.....lb.	—	— .25
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic.....lb.	.73	— .80
Powdered.....lb.	.81	— .90
Palmitic, (Technical).....lb.	.60	— .65
Phosphomolybdic.....oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	— .45
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	— .45
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Picric.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Pyrogallol, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.30	— 2.70
1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	— .30
Pyrolineous, purified.....lb.	.18	— .20
Crude.....gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.40	— 4.60

Bulk.....lb.	4.35	— 4.55
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40
Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	— .04 1/2
Less.....lb.	.08	— .09
C. P.....lb.	.18	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Tartaric.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	.67	— .77
Trichloracetic.....oz.	.32	— .37
Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	— .30
Acidol.....oz.	.60	— .60
Aconit.....oz.	3.50	— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	.20	— .22
Leaves, German.....lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Root, English.....lb.	1.15	— 1.15
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .90
Root, German.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.75	— 1.75
Aconitine, Amorp, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	1.00	— 1.00
Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v.....ea.	.80	— .80
Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.70	— 1.80
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Hydrous.....lb.	—	— 1.30
(See also Lanoline)	—	—
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	— 1.00
Adural (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.....ea.	10.00	— 10.00
1-oz.....ea.	.75	— .75
Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	— .85
Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each.....lb.	2.00	— 2.00
4-oz.....lb.	2.40	— 2.40
2-oz.....lb.	4.00	— 4.00
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl.....ea.	.75	— .75
10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea.	.70	— .70
Ailol.....oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.....gal.	2.75	— 2.80
Less.....gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.73	— 2.80
Less.....gal.	.64	— .78
Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bls.....gal.	.75	— .80
Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.70	— .80
Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb.	.80	— .90
Alkanet Root.....lb.	.11	— .15
Allspice, clean.....lb.	.43	— .53
Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.14	— .18
Cape.....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45
Curacao, gours.....lb.	.38	— .43
Socotrine, True.....lb.	.45	— .52
Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	— .12
Alphozone.....oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4
Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06 1/4	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .16
Chrome.....lb.	.28	— .32
Potash, gran., pure.....lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	— .26
Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	— .18
Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.55	— .60
Purified.....lb.	.20	— .22
Allypin.....oz.	4.10	— 4.10
Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.50	— 2.65
009 - 00 1/2 up.....oz.	—	—
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.....lb.	.65	— .75
1-oz. bottle incl.....oz.	.05	— .07
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.07	— .09 1/2
20 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	— .40
Metallic, powdered.....lb.	.10	— .14
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.36	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .44
Benzoate.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
From true Benzoic A.....lb.	1.30	— 1.30
Bichromate, C.P.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.19	— .25
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.29	— .36
Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.24	— .30
Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. incl. Powdered.....lb.	—	— .30

Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride.....lb.	.50	— .58
Picrate.....oz.	.40	— .45
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.93).....oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15.....lb.	—	— .30
Iodide.....lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate.....oz.	.40	— .45
Muriate.....lb.	.18	— .21
Com'l Gran.....lb.	.10	— .16
C. P. Gran.....lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .25
Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.30	— .35
Granulated.....lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.95	— 1.10
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00
1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.	.10	— .10
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	— .70
Salicylate.....lb.	2.90	— 3.25
Sulphate.....lb.	.06	— .16
Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	2.00	— 2.00
1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.	.22	— .22
Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Technical.....lb.	—	— .70
Anaesthesia.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	— .40
Seed.....lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	— .24
Star.....lb.	.35	— .40
Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	— .45
Anatto Seed.....lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles.....ea.	—	— .60
Antifebrin.....oz.	—	— .17
Antimony Chloride, Sol'n 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony).....lb.	—	— .55
Needle.....lb.	.47	— .55
Sulphurated (Kermis Mineral).....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine.....oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Apio, liquid, green.....oz.	—	— .35
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Crystals, 1/4 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol.....oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer).....oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.90	— 1.05
Powdered.....lb.	.95	— 1.10
Root.....lb.	.80	— .85
Arrowroot, Amer.....lb.	.10	— .12
Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica.....lb.	—	— .16
St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.25	— .35
Iodide.....oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good fair.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Aspirin.....oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .80
Atophan (S. & G.).....oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Atropine, 1 gram.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram.....lb.	.40	— .45
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.28	— .28
Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.90	— .95
Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.16	— .20
Oregon.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Peru.....lb.	.50	— .53
Tolu.....lb.	.28	— .30
Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
C. P.....lb.	.65	— .75
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crya. lb. Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.55	— .60
Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00
C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	— .30
Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45
Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.07	— .10
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.25	— .30
Pure precip.....lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....oz.	—	— .18
Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.15	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	— .20
Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.170	— 1.75
Bay Rum, F. R., bbls.....gal.	1.90	— 2.20
Less.....gal.	.35	— .40
Beans, Calabar.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	—	—

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.20	— .25	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....	lb.	.49	— .60
Surinam	lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90	Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Beans, St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Vanilla, Mexican, long.....	lb.	5.50	— 6.00	Camphor, refined	lb.	.48	— .60	Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Short	lb.	4.50	— 5.50	1/4 lb. squares	lb.	.60	— .65	Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .24
Cuts	lb.	4.25	— 4.75	Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65	Coldfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.75	Japanese	lb.	.48	— .60	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.75	Monobromated	lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Tahiti	lb.	1.70	— 2.10	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.			Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot. lb.				Smyrna	lb.	.10	— .12	Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
German	lb.	2.00	— 2.25	So. American	lb.	.09	— .10	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.80	— .90
Root, German	lb.	2.35	— 2.40	Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34	Para	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.55	Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....	lb.	.50	— .90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	8.00	— 9.50	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.....	lb.	6.25	— 6.75	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	— .50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40	Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00	Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25	Chinese	lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Chloride, pure, cryst.....	lb.	.60	— .65
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58	Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4.....	oz.	.15	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68	apsicin	oz.	.65	— .75	1-oz. c.v. 4.....	oz.	.15	— .15
Benzonaphthol	lb.	3.00	— 3.20	Capsicum	lb.	.48	— .44	Iodine	oz.	.46	— .50
Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v. ea.				Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50	Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.22	— .22
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....	oz.			Caraway	lb.	.22	— .26	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.43	— .48
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50	Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32	Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Herberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .30	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.28	— .30
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.).....	oz.			Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27	Barrels	lb.	.23	— .25
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.		4.35	— 4.50	Cardamom, Seed bleached.....	lb.	1.40	— 1.60	Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
oz.		.30	— .35	Decorticated	lb.	.90	— 1.00	Coppers	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.			Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Coriander	lb.	.12	— .15
Bromide	oz.			Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50	Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Citrate and Ammonium.....	lb.	4.00	— 4.40	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.65	— .75	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-			
Oleate, 50 p.c.....	oz.			Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25	cury Bichloride)			
Salicylate, 65 p.c.....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25	Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
40 p.c.....	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Cassia, China	lb.	.22	— .24	Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v.....	oz.		—27.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	4.95	— 5.20	Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26	Cotton Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Subcarbonate	lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23	Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Subgallate	lb.	3.60	— 3.75	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80	Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb.		
Subiodide	lb.	5.30	— 5.55	Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Subnitrate	lb.	3.85	— 4.00	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.22	— .28	Coumarin	oz.	.68	— .75
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .35	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....	lb.	.27	— .30	Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .45	Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45	Cotton Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35	eresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30	Cream Tartar, powdered.....	lb.	.44	— .51
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25	Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25	Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	14.00	—14.50
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.82	— 2.22	Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.70	— .85	Carbonate	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.84	— 2.24	Chalk, Precipitated, English,				Croton-Chloral (Butylchl).....	oz.	.35	— .38
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....	lb.	.62	— .70
phate)				Prepared, Eng. Thomas,				Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55	8 lb. box, white.....	box	.50	— .60	Cudbear	lb.	.50	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Pink	box	.60	— .70	Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90	White, bbls.	lb.	.0094	— .04	Cumin Seed	lb.	.37	— .40
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....	lb.			Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....	lb.	.85	— .95	Cyanine, 15 gr. vial.....	ea.		
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12	Roman or Belgian	lb.	.45	— .55	Damiaana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.....	lb.	.45	— .45	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Bromalin	oz.			Willow, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20	Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Bromine	oz.	.45	— .50	Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12	Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Bromoform	lb.	.18	— .80	Cherry Laurel Leaves.....	lb.	.40	— .47	Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.			
Broom Tops	lb.	.45	— .50	Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80	Dermatol	lb.	.25	— .32
Brucine	oz.			Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
Bryony Root	lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Chinolin, pure	lb.	.30	— .35	White	lb.	.09	— .15
Buchu Leaves, long.....	lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .35	Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.			
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00	Chloralamin, vials, 25 gm. each				incl.	lb.		—10.00
Short	lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	2.20	— 2.30	1-oz.	lb.		— .80
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95	Chloroform	lb.	.80	— .90	Digipuratum, 1/4 oz.....	ea.		—1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.oz.		.50	— .60	Digitalin, eighths	oz.		—11.00
Buds, Bals of Gilead	lb.	.45	— .60	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.50	— .60	15-gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .70
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30	Chrysarobin	oz.	.40	— .50	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....	lb.		
Burdock Root, Crushed.....	lb.	.50	— .55	Cimicifugine	oz.	1.00		German	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Seed	lb.			Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.....	lb.	.32	— .36	Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.47	— .52	Red	lb.	.40	— .44	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Baker's A and white.....	lb.	.50	— .55	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.44	— .47	Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		
Dutch	lb.	.47	— .52	Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....	oz.	.65	— .75	1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....	lb.	.47	— .55	Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70	Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Cadmium Iodide	lb.			Sulphate	lb.	.56	— .60	Dionet	oz.		—1.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....	lb.			Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.22	— .30	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
1-oz. c.v. 4.....	oz.			Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Metal, sticks	lb.			Cinnabar	lb.	1.90	— 2.10	Dragon's Blood powd.....	lb.	.40	— .70
Caffeine, pure	lb.	14.00	—15.50	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40	Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
oz.		1.10	— 1.20	Citot Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....	lb.	.42	— .47	Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .85	3-oz. bottle	ea.			Reeds	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide	oz.	.75	— .90	ivet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00	Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00	loves, Zanzibar	lb.	.26	— .28	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.....	lb.	.60	— .75	Powdered, pure	lb.			Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....	oz.	.70	— .85	Penang	lb.	.42	— .46	Echinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.			
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.90	— 1.10	obalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....	lb.	.43	— .48	incl.	lb.		—10.00
Valerate	oz.	1.00	— 1.25	Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v.oz.		5.50	— 6.00	1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.25	— .32	Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.....	oz.	4.70	— 4.85	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.			— 5.00
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.27	— .32	1/4 oz. vials	oz.	4.85	— 5.00	1-oz.	oz.		— .45
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36	Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....	oz.	1.00	— 1.10	Elaterin	drum		— 5.00
White, peeled and split.....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35	oca Leaves, Huauuco	lb.			Elaterium	oz.	.70	— .75
Calcium Benzoate	oz.			Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50	Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 4.00	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....	lb.	.15	— .20	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	— .10	Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25	Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75	Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— .95	Elecampane Root	lb.	.20	— .30
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .15	Codeine	oz.	9.00	— 9.40	Ground	lb.	.30	— .35
Formate	oz.	.12	— .15	Phosphate	oz.	6.80	— 7.30	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .20	Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 7.50	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05	Ceohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20	Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90	Blue	lb.	.14	— .19	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.			— 4.00
Lactate	lb.	1.50	— 1.85	Colchicum Root	lb.			Eosine	oz.		— .80
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	.60	— .70	Powdered	lb.			Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Permanganate	lb.	.30	— .40	Seed	lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .40	Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45	Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....	lb.	.35	— .40					Ergotin, pure Amorph, 15 gr.			
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

vial.....ea.	—	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius).....oz.	.10	—	.12
Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v.....ea.	1.25	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Job's Tears.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.....ea.	.35	Hemlock Gum.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	—	.12
Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.50	Hemogallol.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Kamala.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Hydrobromide, H.P.....oz.	.55	Hemoglobin.....oz.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Chloric, U. S. P.....lb.	.45	Hemol.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Purified.....lb.	.07	—	.09
Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Kaolin.....lb.	.26	—	.30
U.S.P.....lb.	.30	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Kava Kava.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Washed.....lb.	.29	German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Valerianic.....oz.	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.28	Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.22	—	.27
Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	3.50	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.42	—	.43	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.00	—	1.10	Kousso, powdered.....lb.	4.50	—	7.50
Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Lactucarium.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Eudoxine.....oz.	2.10	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	.36	—	.40	Lactophenin.....oz.	.38	—	.45
Euonymin (Eclac. powd.).....oz.	.40	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.22	—	.33	Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.120	—	1.30
Euphorbium.....lb.	.34	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.40	—	.44	Lanolin, "B. J. D.".....lb.	.170	—	1.80
Powdered.....lb.	.40	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.36	—	.40	Anhydrous.....lb.	.36	—	.43
Euphorine.....oz.	1.25	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—	.15	See also Adepta Lanac.....lb.	.44	—	.49
Euquinine.....oz.	1.80	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.36	—	.44	Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.38
Europen.....oz.	1.40	Pressed, 3/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	—	.46	Extra.....lb.	.36	—	.40
Exalgine.....oz.	1.50	Morehound Leaves.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Hand picked.....lb.	.23	—	.35
Fennel Seed.....lb.	.25	Hydracetin.....oz.	.22	—	.25	Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.54	—	.50
Ferripyrin (Hochst).....lb.	1.50	Hydrangea Root.....lb.	28.00	—	30.00	Carbonate, Medicinal.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Ferrus Oxalate (Photog.).....lb.	1.50	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00	Chloride.....oz.	.35	—	.36
1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	.15	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00	Iodide, powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.40
Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	10.50	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.....ea.	.55	—	.55	Nitrate.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Less.....lb.	.07	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.....lb.	7.25	—	7.50	Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz.	2.00	—	2.00
Ground.....lb.	.07	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal.....lb.	.25	—	.35	Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.15	—	.20
Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.07	Sol. Technical.....gr.	.32	—	.37	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Ground.....lb.	.08	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.30	—	.46	Ground.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Formaldehyde.....lb.	.12	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	.30	—	.46	Lenigallol.....oz.	.40	—	.45
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.....lb.	.20	Crystal, white.....gr.	.16	—	.20	Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.39	—	.44
Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	Hyponne.....oz.	.215	—	.25	Mass.....lb.	.45	—	.56
Fustic, chips.....lb.	.06	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Powdered.....lb.	.47	—	.75
Gaduol.....oz.	.40	Ichthabin.....oz.	1.00	—	1.05	Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.18	Tab., 5 gr.....100s	4.75	—	5.00	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34
Powdered.....lb.	.24	Ichthyol.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	Imogen, 1-lb.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Gambier.....lb.	.20	1-oz.....oz.	.30	—	.30	Lilacine.....oz.	.09	—	.10
Gamboge, Blocky.....lb.	1.00	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	3.75	—	5.00	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.13	—	.17
Powdered.....lb.	1.05	Carmine, Dry.....oz.	.50	—	.56	Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4-lb.....lb.	.17	—	.50
Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	1.00	Madras.....lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	.12	—	.18
Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	Insect Powder.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Litharge.....lb.	.25	—	.25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....oz.	1.00	Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Lithium, Acetate.....lb.	.840	—	.85
Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	.85	Iodine Bromide.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Lithium Benzoate.....lb.	.750	—	.800
Gold.....lb.	.80	Resublimed.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Bromide.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Silver.....lb.	.80	Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz.	.60	—	.64	Carbonate.....lb.	.24	—	.24
Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	5.25	25 p.c.....oz.	.520	—	.590	Citrate.....lb.	1.70	—	1.85
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	5.00	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	.60	—	.64	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	—	.40
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	.16	Deodorized.....oz.	.125	—	.135	Iodide.....lb.	4.00	—	5.90
Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.25	Iodothyrene, 3/4-oz. vials.....oz.	3.50	—	3.60	Salicylate.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered.....lb.	.45	Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.65	—	3.75	Obelia Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Gentian Root.....lb.	.45	Powdered.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Powdered.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Powdered.....lb.	.16	Rio.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Seed, clean.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.19	Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	—	.25	London-Purple.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Powdered.....lb.	.30	Irisin (Eclactic Powder).....oz.	.14	—	.16	Orange Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.32	Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.18	—	.22	Seed.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Ground.....lb.	.34	Benzoate.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Opulim.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Powdered.....lb.	7.50	Bromide.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Lycetol.....oz.	4.25	—	4.25
Ginseng.....lb.	.08	Chloride crst., U. S.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Lycopodium.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).....lb.	3.75	Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.93	—	.98	Mace, whole.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Glucose.....lb.	.12	and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	—	.93	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.35	—	.50
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal.....lb.	.60	and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25	—	4.00	Powdered.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and cbls. added.....lb.	.61	Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.50	—	.60
Less.....lb.	.70	Hyponphosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Calcined.....lb.	.18	—	.24
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.....oz.	9.00	Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.19	—	.25
1-oz.....oz.	.80	Syrup.....lb.	.36	—	.42	2 ozs.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Goa Powder.....lb.	2.00	Nitrate Sol. U. S. P.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....dos.	2.80	Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.17	—	.18	Powderous.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb.	1.20	Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.73	—	.85	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	1.75	—	1.85
Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.25	U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.83	—	.90	Lactate.....oz.	.40	—	.57
Powdered.....lb.	5.50	Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.75	—	.95
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	1.15	Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	—	.40	Ribbon.....oz.	.06	—	.08
Powdered.....lb.	1.20	Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	—	.93	Phosphate, pure.....lb.	3.20	—	3.50
Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.20	Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.58	—	.90	Salicylate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05	—	.08
Powdered.....lb.	.27	Salicylate.....oz.	.15	—	.20	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Squarrosa.....lb.	.30	Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Dried.....lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.35	Solution.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Blue, small.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered.....lb.	.45	Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Manaca Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22
Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	Solution (Monell's).....lb.	.12	—	.15	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.23	—	.26
Guaiacal liquid.....oz.	1.00	Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.50	—	5.00	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.23
Carbonate.....oz.	1.65	Cryst., pure.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.08	—	.10
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	1.85	Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.35	—	.45
Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	1.55	and Potass., Scales.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Chloride, crst.....oz.	.32	—	.35
Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.45	Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Powdered.....lb.	.20	Valerate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Lactate.....oz.	.25	—	.25
Gun Cotton (Pyroxilin).....oz.	1.50	Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00				
Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	—	.35				
Sheet.....lb.	1.50	Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	—	.26				
Heliosol.....oz.	1.75	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.32				
Heliotropin.....oz.	.32	Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	.20	—	.25				
Helmitol.....oz.	.60								
Helonias Root.....lb.	.65								

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.24	— .30	Erigeron, true ....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Orris, Florentine ....lb.	.26	— .30
Peroxide, pure ....lb.	— .75		Eucalyptus ....lb.	.85	— .95	Select Finger ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sulph., pure crys. ....lb.	.60	— .70	Fennel Seed, pure ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Verona ....lb.	.20	— .25
Manna, flake, large ....lb.	1.35	— 1.55	Fusel, Crude ....gal.	4.25	— 4.40	Orthoform ....oz.	—	— 1.40
Small ....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Gaultheria Leaf ....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles		— 10.00
Marjoram Leaves, Ger. ....lb.	.54	— .60	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l ....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	incl. ....lb.	—	— 10.00
Mastic ....lb.	.75	— .85	Turkish ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25	1-oz. ....oz.	—	— .80
Latico leaves ....lb.	.45	— .50	Ginger ....oz.	.45	— .50	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes, set	—	— .50
Menthol, cryst. ....lb.	3.70	— 3.80	Gingergrass ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Mercury ....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Haarlem, Dutch ....gross	2.50	— 3.00	Pancreatin, U.S.P. ....oz.	—	— .30
Ammon. (pure precip.) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	—	Paprika pods, Hungarian ....lb.	.65	— .70
Bichloride (cor. sub.) ....lb.	3.22	— 4.00	Regular ....gross	—	—	Paraffin ....lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered ....lb.	3.17	— 3.95	Capsules ....gross	—	—	Paraform ....oz.	.14	— .18
Bisulphate ....lb.	3.18	— 4.00	Sylvestre's ....doz.	—	— 27.00	Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor-		—
Chloride, mild (Ca'll) ....lb.	3.60	— 4.50	Hemlock ....lb.	.80	— .90	ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl. ....oz.	—	— .75
Iodide, green, Proto. ....lb.	4.80	— 5.20	Juniper Berries ....lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Pareira Brava Root ....lb.	.25	— .30
Red (Pre) Biniodide ....lb.	5.00	— 5.50	Wood ....lb.	.90	— 1.35	Paris Green ....lb.	.35	— .44
Oxide, Red, (red pre.) ....lb.	3.90	— 4.85	Lard ....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Parsley Seed ....lb.	.28	— .33
Yellow ....oz.	.27	— .32	Lavender, Mitcham ....oz.	—	—	Patchouli Leaves ....lb.	.40	— .50
Salicylate ....oz.	.40	— .45	Flowers ....lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate (Turp. M'l) ....lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Garden, French ....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Pellitory Root ....lb.	.40	— .45
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-			Spike ....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Pennyroyal, Herb ....lb.	.20	— .25
cussion) ....lb.	1.86	— 2.22	Lemon ....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Pepper, black, clean sift. ....lb.	.27	— .30
Mesotan (25 oz. 42) ....oz.	—	— .47	Lemongrass ....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	White ....lb.	.31	— .36
Metacarb. (devel.), 4-oz. ....oz.	—	—	Limes, expressed ....lb.	3.35	— 3.45	Peppermint Herb, Germ. ....lb.	.50	— .55
1-oz. ....oz.	—	—	Distilled ....lb.	2.90	— 3.00	Leaves, pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.25	— .30
Methylene Blue ....oz.	—	— .75	Linseed, boiled ....gal.	.82	— .95	Persian Berries ....lb.	.45	— .55
Metol (developer), 16-oz. ....lb.	—	— 10.00	Raw ....gal.	.81	— .95	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white ....lb.	.15	— .18
Millet Seed ....lb.	.08	— .14	Mace, distilled ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Phenacetin, Bayer ....oz.	1.85	— 2.00
German ....lb.	—	—	Expressed ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Phenolphthalein ....oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Male Fern, Ethereal ....lb.	8.00	— 9.00	Phosphorus, Amorphous ....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Mustard, artificial ....lb.	22.00	— 25.00	Pichi Herb ....lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Essential ....oz.	1.50	— 1.60	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure ....gr.	—	— .12
Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Mirbane ....lb.	.45	— .50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	.06	— .10
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	6.00	— 6.25	Neatsfoot ....gal.	1.30	— 1.40	Nitrate ....gr.	—	— .50
¼ oz. vial. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Neroli, Bigarade, best. ....oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Pink Root, true ....lb.	.48	— .52
Valerate, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Petal, extra ....oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Piperidine ....oz.	—	— 1.00
OSZ — 012 lb. ....lb.	—	—	Nutmeg ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25	Piperin ....oz.	.55	— .65
OSZ — 522 lb. ....lb.	—	—	Olive Lucca Cream, ½ gal. ....gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Piperazine ....oz.	—	— 4.25
1-lb. cans. ....lb.	2.20	— 2.60	and 1 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Pipsisewa Leaves ....lb.	.32	— .45
Powdered ....lb.	.45	— .50	3 and 6 gal. cans. ....gal.	1.40	— 1.65	Pitch, Burgundy ....lb.	.18	— .20
Musk ....lb.	.22	— .25	Malaga ....gal.	1.40	— 1.65	Flaster, calcined ....bbl.	2.00	— 2.10
Mustard Seed, black ....lb.	.24	— .27	Orange, bitter ....lb.	2.25	— 2.45	True, dentist's, sifted. ....bbl.	—	— 2.50
Ground ....lb.	.25	— .28	Sweet ....lb.	2.25	— 2.50	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-		— 3.00
White ....lb.	.35	— .40	Origanum ....lb.	.35	— .50	gr. vials ....ea.	—	— 3.00
Ground ....lb.	.35	— .40	Palm, Lagos ....lb.	.18	— .20	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-		— 2.75
Myrrh (Gum-Resin) ....lb.	.28	— .40	Kernel ....lb.	.18	— .20	1-oz. ....oz.	—	— 50.00
Naphthalene, flake or balls. ....lb.	.15	— .22	Paraffin ....gal.	.40	— .50	Pleurisy Root ....lb.	.25	— .30
Narcotine, pure, ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	—	— 1.25	Light ....gal.	—	—	Pumbago, C.P. ....oz.	.50	— .60
1-oz. ....oz.	—	—	Russian ....gal.	4.00	— 4.20	Podophyllin (Resin) ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Nerol (Identical with Amidol),			Patchouli ....oz.	1.00	— 1.15	Poke Berries ....lb.	.20	— .22
1-oz. ....oz.	—	—	Peach Kernels ....lb.	.55	— .62	Root ....lb.	.16	— .20
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate			Peanut ....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Powdered ....lb.	.20	— .25
1-lb. ....lb.	.19	— .21	Pennyroyal ....lb.	1.75	— 2.25	Poppy Heads ....lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphate ....lb.	—	— .26	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.			Seed, blue (Maw) ....lb.	.40	— .42
Nirvanin ....oz.	—	— 3.50	S. P.) ....lb.	—	— 3.90	White ....lb.	.42	— .44
Novaspurin ....oz.	—	— 1.00	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	2.30	— 2.40	Potassa, Caustic, com. ....lb.	—	—
25-oz. lots ....oz.	—	— .90	Hotchiss ....lb.	2.30	— 3.05	White, sticks ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Tablets, 100s ....oz.	—	— 1.25	Western ....lb.	2.30	— 2.40	Potassium Acetate ....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Novocain ....oz.	—	— 3.25	Petit Grain ....oz.	.50	— .55	Benzoate ....oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram			Pimenta ....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Bichromate ....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
vials ....ea.	—	— .75	Pine Needles ....lb.	.90	— 1.70	Bicarbonate ....lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Nutgalls ....lb.	.40	— .50	Poppy, true ....lb.	.30	— .35	Bisulphate, cryst. ....lb.	—	— .80
Powdered ....lb.	.44	— .52	Rape Seed ....gal.	1.35	— 1.50	C. P. ....lb.	—	— 1.00
Nutmegs ....lb.	.45	— .50	Rhodium ....oz.	.30	— .40	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)		—
Extra large ....lb.	.48	— .52	Rose, Kissanlik ....oz.	14.00	— 17.00	pure and pow'd ....lb.	.46	— .50
Nux Vomica ....lb.	.15	— .20	Artificial ....oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Bromide ....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Powdered ....lb.	.15	— .20	Rosemary Flowers ....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Carbonate (Pearl Ash) ....lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Oil, Almond, bitter ....lb.	14.00	— 15.00	Trieste ....lb.	.75	— .90	C. P. ....lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Without Acid ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Rosin ....gal.	.35	— .70	Refined (Sal Tartar) ....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Almonds, sweet ....lb.	1.05	— 1.15	Rue, pure ....oz.	.40	— .50	Chlorate ....lb.	.80	— .85
Amber, crude, dark ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	.78	— .95	Powdered ....lb.	.82	— .87
Rectified ....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Sandalwood, English ....lb.	9.50	— 10.00	Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	.55	— .65
Aniseed, Star ....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Sassafras ....lb.	.85	— .95	Citrate ....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Benne (Sesame), Imported,			Savin ....lb.	5.00	— 5.25	Glycerophosphate ....oz.	.25	— .27
bbls., or less ....gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Sperm, winter, blechd. ....gal.	.90	— 1.00	Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bergamot ....lb.	3.65	— 3.75	Tansy ....lb.	.75	— .90	Iodide ....lb.	4.90	— 5.65
Birch, Black (Betula) ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.40	— .50	Lactophosphate ....oz.	.20	— .24
Cade ....lb.	.75	— .85	Thyme, commercial ....lb.	.35	— .75	Metabisulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	—	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles ....lb.	1.10	— 1.10	Red, No. 1 ....lb.	1.55	— 1.65	c.b., 9 ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Camphor ....lb.	.20	— .26	White ....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Nitrate ....lb.	.43	— .53
Caraway ....lb.	3.00	— 3.35	Whale ....gal.	.70	— .75	Powdered ....lb.	.375	— .48
Cassia ....lb.	1.40	— 1.75	Wine, Ethereal, light ....lb.	3.00	— 4.50	C. P. ....lb.	.50	— .55
Castor, American ....lb.	.32	— .39	Heavy, true, f. grapes. ....lb.	5.50	— 6.50	Permanganate ....lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Cedar Leaves, pure ....lb.	.65	— .75	Wintergreen ....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Pure, Powdered ....lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Wood ....lb.	.26	— .32	Synthetic ....lb.	3.25	— 3.75	Prussiate, red ....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Celery ....oz.	.85	— .95	Wormseed, Baltimore ....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Yellow ....lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Chaulmoogra ....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	W'mwood, Amer., good. ....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Salicylate ....oz.	.25	— .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon ....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Ylang Ylang, true ....oz.	—	— 6.00	Sulphate, powdered ....lb.	.65	— .75
Citronella ....lb.	.70	— 1.25	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer-			C. P. ....lb.	.75	— .90
Cloves ....lb.	1.58	— 1.68	cury ....lb.	2.23	— 2.65	Sulphide ....lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Cocoonut, Cochin ....lb.	.26	— .32	1/3 Mercury ....lb.	1.93	— 2.25	Tartrate, Powdered (Solu-		— .95
Ceylon ....lb.	.24	— .32	Opium (Natural) ....lb.	12.00	— 12.25	ble Tartar) ....lb.	.85	— .95
Copra ....lb.	.20	— .25	Granulated ....lb.	13.50	— 13.75	Prickly Ash Bark ....lb.	.25	— .30
Cod Liver, Newf'land. ....gal.	3.75	— 4.00	U.S.P. Powdered ....lb.	13.50	— 13.75	Powdered ....lb.	.32	— .37
Norwegian ....gal.	5.00	— 5.00	Orange Flowers ....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Berries ....lb.	.22	— .25
Bbls. ....ea.	135.00	— 155.00	Peel, Curacao ....lb.	.10	— .15	Protargol ....oz.	1.25	— 1.35
½ bbls. ....ea.	70.00	— 80.00	Orphol ....oz.	—	— .80	Pulsatilla Herb ....lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Copaiba, pure ....lb.	1.25	— 1.35				Pumpkin Seed ....lb.	.20	— .25
Coriander ....oz.	1.65	— 2.00				Pyoktanin Blue ....oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.90	— 1.10				Pyridine ....oz.	—	— .75
Croton ....lb.	1.20	— 1.50						
Cubeb ....lb.	3.75	— 4.00						
Cumin ....lb.	4.60	— 4.85						
Dill ....oz.	.40	— .45						

Perfumers' Association Opens Trade-Mark Bureau

A registration bureau conducted by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, which supplements the work of the Patent Office at Washington, has many advantages which should accrue to the users of the service. The work has been going on for only a comparatively short time, but already it has files of trade names in this particular industry said to be 80 per cent of those in the Patent Office.

The chief purpose of the registration bureau is to safeguard the use of trade names to manufacturers. Under the common law the first user of a trade name has exclusive right to its use, regardless of whether or not he has filed the name in the Patent Office. To ascertain through the Patent Office channels whether a name is in use as a trade name, involves the expenditure of time and money.

This research work is done by the bureau free. Manufacturers of perfumes and toilet articles are asked to submit their proposed name to the secretary before they make contracts for labels, so that they may learn whether a like or closely similar name is in use by some other manufacturer. The bureau makes this investigation and lets the interested person know the results. In this way infringement on trade names as well as expenditure for labels that might involve the manufacturer in legal difficulties is avoided.

"Manufacturers desiring the registration of trade names should furnish copies of labels with their applications," the notice states. "If the label is not prepared, the trade name will not appear officially in any of the quarterly supplements of the association until duplicate copies have been filed with the secretary, with approximate date of first use, the rights of the applicant being protected meanwhile by entering the title on the waiting list, provided an interstate sale has been made and we are advised of the date."

The following suggestions regarding the use of trade names are given. These should be of interest to the drug trade.

1. Adopt and use only an original word or title.
2. Do not use anything which is so near an imitation of a trade name already in use as to create a likelihood of deception, or trade confusion.
3. Do not use geographical names or terms.
4. Do not use terms which indicate quality, kind, place or origin, or which others have an equal right to use.
5. Do not use the name or portrait of any living person as a trade name or for advertising purposes without the written consent of such person first being obtained.
6. Do not use the flag, coat-of-arms, escutcheons, or national emblems of this or any foreign country in connection with your trade names.

About four hundred trade names were printed in the supplement for 1915, after being verified by the bureau. Any druggist who might desire to have a trade name investigated and registered may communicate with the secretary, 309 Broadway, New York City. This work is done gratis.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS TO MEET IN NEW YORK IN EARLY PART OF MAY

The twenty-second annual convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, to be held May 9, 10 and 11 at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the association.

The committee in charge of the convention has arranged for the holding of all business sessions at the Hotel Biltmore, and will hold there an after-theatre supper on May 9, as well as the banquet on May 11, at which former President William Howard Taft will be the chief guest and speaker.

Theodore Strong Todd, a member of the tariff board, appointed by President Taft, will speak on "The Tariff, the Political Plaything." Mr. Todd was a special representative selected to investigate the chemical and allied trades conditions a few years ago and this work gave him an excellent understanding of the needs of the perfumery industry.

Crude Drug Cultivation Gaining Interest in the U. S.

Research along the lines of drug plant cultivation, stimulated by the European war and the resulting decrease in the supply of botanical drugs from Europe and the Far East, is one of the most promising developments of the last 18 months. The importance of drug plant cultivation is dwelt upon by Professor H. W. Youngken in "The Mulford Digest," issued by the H. K. Mulford Company.

"About one-half of our important crude drugs and their products come from foreign sources. Before the war these were in regular commerce, and efforts at cultivation, mostly experimental, were confined to the United States Department of Agriculture, a few interested teachers and several pharmaceutical houses. Now that importation of drug plants has virtually ceased, their cultivation in this country is necessary.

"The mere raising of medicinal plants to supply the quantitative demand for crude drugs, however, is not the only problem which confronts the manufacturing pharmacists. With the demand for accurately standardized medicinal products of known potency and quality the need of controlling drug plants in regard to botanical species, method of selection of seed, pollinization, cultivation, harvesting, curing, etc., is apparent.

"It is desirable to inquire into the best ways of propagating the plants. While they are in flower efforts should be made toward hybridization or crossing of varieties or species, with an aim toward increasing the active principle content of the resultant hybrids. It is known that the cultivation of cinchona has increased the alkaloidal yield 5 to 6 per cent while hybridization of different species and varieties of cinchona has increased the alkaloid content of the product hybrids as much as 11 to 12 per cent above the quantity found in either of the parents crossed.

"The subject is in its infancy and much experimental work, especially in the matter of selection, must be carried out before the problems at hand are adequately solved."

OPENING OF RUSSIAN PORT WILL RELIEVE CONGESTION

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York announces the receipt of a cable communication from the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, stating that the port of Nikolaevsk, at the mouth of the Amur River in Siberia, will be opened for navigation on June 14 and will furnish a new method of placing goods on the Russian market. American exporters wishing to avoid the congestion and the delays in sending freight by way of Vladivostok should direct steamers to Nikolaevsk. Goods received at Nikolaevsk will be transported up the Amur River to Stretyinsk, which is reached by a railroad line connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The cable states it will be possible to move 72,000,000 pounds of freight through the port of Nikolaevsk and by river traffic up the Amur River to Stretyinsk, which would be a great relief to the American shippers desirous of moving goods into Russia.

Further inquiries in regard to this matter should be directed to the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 60 Broadway, New York.

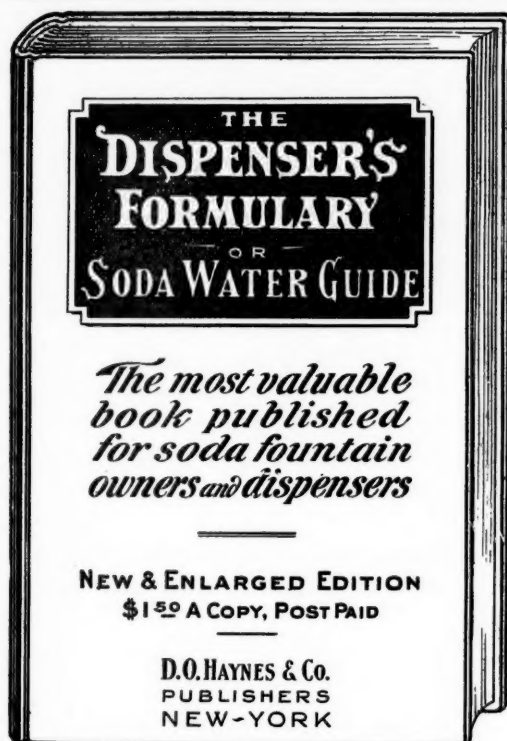
London News Letter

(Continued from page 9)

German industry is due far more to excellent technical education and an enlightened railway policy than to tariffs. Until "key" industries, like the manufacture of dyes, brought into being in this country under the pressure of the war, are firmly established, some measure of protection for them, or a subsidy or State ownership, is justifiable; for there is no economic reason why these industries should not thrive here. On the other hand an all-round system of protection would be a bar, not a help, to our industrial efficiency.

The best guarantee for a prolonged world-peace would be universal free trade, and it bodes ill for humanity that this war threatens to leave behind it a legacy of embittered economic warfare.

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II—FOUNTAIN SERVICE

This section contains a large volume of miscellaneous information all carefully arranged for assisting the fountain owner and dispenser, with special reference to Service, Sanitation and Publicity in the successful operation of the modern soda fountain. Every conscientious dispenser will find much pleasure and profit in reading this series of articles.

III—FOUNTAIN NOMENCLATURE

This section represents the first serious attempt at scientific classification of soda fountain materials and products. It is based on official definitions and arrangement and lays the foundation for real systematic work in the development of fountain formulas. In some respects this is the most valuable and permanent work in this book and sure to be appreciated by all intelligent and progressive dispensers.

IV—SODA FOUNTAIN FORMULAS

There are 1,750 formulas in this section and each formula has been passed upon and tested by a practical fountain man. They are classified into the following divisions: (1) Syrups and Extracts—(2) Mixed Fruit Drinks—(3) Phosphates and Bitters—(4) Shakes and Egg Drinks—(5) Fancy Mixed Drinks—(6) Specialty Beverages—(7) Hot Drinks—(8) Sundae and College Ices—(9) Fountain Desserts—(10) Sundae Toppings.

V—ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

In addition to many most valuable suggestions and practical formulas for making ice creams and water ices, we print in this section all the standards for ice cream as adopted by the several State and Federal authorities.

VI—LUNCHEONETTE DEPARTMENT

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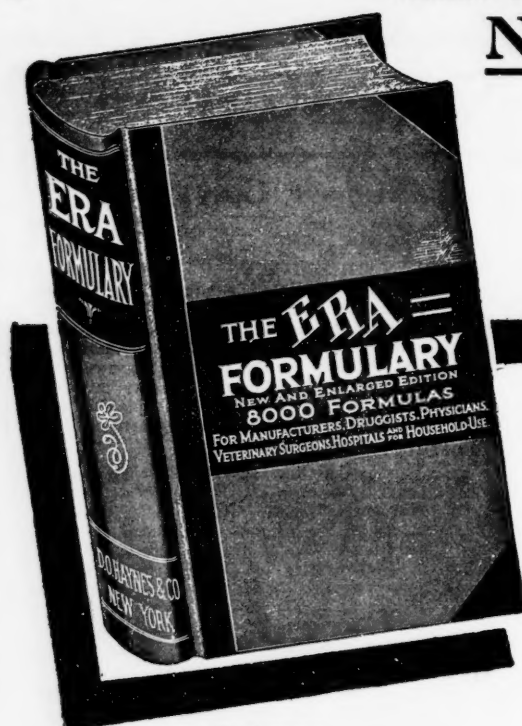
VII—APPENDIX

This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

VIII—COMPLETE INDEX

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